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Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama

No. 4528

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1914.

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OPENING OF SESSION 1914-1915.

UNITED COLLEGE.
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This College will be formally opened on Monday, October 12, and the Martinmas Term will begin on October 6 for Students of Medicine, and on October 13 for Students of Arts and Science.

The Preliminary Examinations, with which the Competitions for Entrance Bursaries are combined, will commence on September 11. Schedules of application for admission will be supplied by THE SECRETARY up to August 29.

The subjects of Examination are:—English, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Italian, Dynamics. Candidates may enter for five of these in the Bursary Competitions.

For Entrant Students there are twenty-nine Bursaries open to Competition. Eighteen are tenable by Men only (including the following:—Tenable for Four Years—One of 50*l.*, One of 20*l.*, Two of 12*l.*, One of 9*l.* 10*s.*; tenable for Three Years, One of 50*l.*, Two of 40*l.*, One of 30*l.*, Seven of 20*l.*; tenable for One Year, One of 14*l.*). Nine are open to Women only:—they are tenable for Three Years, include Three of 25*l.*, One of 20*l.*, and Five of 15*l.*, and students who intend to enter the medical profession have a preference. There is One Bursary of 25*l.* open to Men or Women Students of any Faculty. One Malcolm Bursary of 25*l.* for Five Years, restricted to Medical Students, is tenable by Men or Women. In addition to open Bursaries there are twelve presentation and preference Bursaries vacant.

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In the course of the Session Nine Scholarships for advanced study will be competed for, Five of which are open to Women Students as well as Men. They include One of 80*l.* for Four Years; Two of 50*l.* for Two Years; and Six of 80*l.* for One Year.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.
(DIVINITY.)

This College will be opened on Tuesday, October 13. The Examination for Bursaries will begin on Friday, October 16. Intimation of candidature is not necessary. There are Five competitive Bursaries vacant (including One of 40*l.*, One of 30*l.*, One of 24*l.*, One of 20*l.*, and One of 17*l.*, tenable for Three Years). There are also Four Presentation Bursaries vacant. At the close of the Session One Scholarship of 80*l.*, One of 21*l.*, and One of 14*l.* will be open to competition.

The Classes in the Colleges are open to Men and Women Students alike, and include Latin, Greek, English, French, German, Hebrew, Arabic, Aramaic, Syriac, Assyrian, Logic and Metaphysics, Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Education, Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Zoology, Botany, Geology, Agriculture and Rural Economy, Modern History, Ancient History, Economic History, Sociology, Anthropology, Physiology, Anatomy; Systematic Theology, Biblical Criticism, and Church History.

Specimen Examination Papers and full particulars respecting the Courses of Instruction, Fees, Examinations for Degrees, &c., will be found in the CALENDAR OF THE UNIVERSITY, published by Messrs. WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, 45, George Street, Edinburgh.

Specimen Examination Papers for the Preliminary and Bursary Competition Examinations are published in separate booklets, and may be had from THE SECRETARY or from Messrs. HENDERSON, Booksellers, St. Andrews.

A general prospectus, as well as detailed information for the coming academical year regarding any department of the University, and particulars of the Bursary Competition 1915 (which will be held in June, and embraces a new range of subjects) may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

ANDREW BENNETT,
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The University, St. Andrews,
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THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (August 8) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—A Source of Massinger's 'Parliament of Love'—Sir John Gilbert, J. F. Smith, and 'The London Journal'—Statutes and Memorials in the British Isles—Hugh Peters: Post-Restoration Satires—Printers' Phrases—Reference to 'Chevy Chase'—Murderer reprieved by Marriage—"Huckleberry"—Monthly Catalogue, 1714-17—Servian Terms: "Narodna Obrana" and "Samouprava."

QUERIES:—"Jackdaw of Rheims"—Thirteenth-Century Dyers' Ordinance—Sir William Temple on Huniades—Bombay as a Surname—Patagonian Theatre, Exeter Change—Clapping and Hissing—Byroniana—Jesuit's Hiding-Place—G. Quinton—Old Etonians—Sir Richard Eyles—Story of 'Bull and Poker'—Oldboy: Artemisia—Ear Burning—Power Family—Crimean War Banquet: Memorial Tablecloth—Medallie Legends—"Bell and Horns," Brompton—Dr. Allen, 1579—Fenwick—Wool-Gathering Stick—Biographical Information Wanted—Thomas Legett—Joseph Carne.

REPLIES:—Wall-Papers—Heart-Burial—Lesceline de Verdon—"Condamine"—52, Newgate Street: a Sculptured Stone—"The Broad Arrow"—Greek Newspaper published in London—Library Wanted—Wreck of the Jane, Duchess of Gordon—Penmon Priory—Titmarsh—Westminster School Usher—Ralph Carr—Robert Clayton—Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer—Voyage of the Providence—Dedication of Rostand's 'Cyrano'—Liberalism—Johnson's Copies of Burton's 'Anatomy'—Wills at St. Paul's—Authors Wanted: 'Hands All Round'—"Annandale Beef-stand"—Moses Franks—"The Manchester Marine."

NOTES ON BOOKS:—"Survey of London: St. Giles-in-the-Fields"—'Book-Auction Records'—'Book-Prices Current'—"Yorkshire Archaeological Journal"—Reviews and Magazines.

Booksellers' Catalogues.

THE NUMBER FOR AUGUST 1 CONTAINS—

NOTES:—A Note on Sheridan—A Bibliography of Holoeroft—Cryptic Utterance of Fielding's—Griming Matches—Old St. Pancras Church—Dover and Calais temp. James I.—Falstaff's Nose—"Christening of the apples"—Dwight, anciently Dyott.

QUERIES:—St. Angus—Cairns Family—Reference Wanted—Seventh Child of a Seventh Child—Moriarty: Barristers, Inner Temple—Nidderdale—Theodore Haak—Galdy Family of Port Royal—Puritans in Newfoundland—Schubert Queries—Judges addressed as "Your Lordship"—Dr. Croly on a Servian Hero—Reference for Quotation Wanted—Maguires of Fermanagh—Medallie Legends—Scott: 'The Antiquary'—Grimes—Sloe Fairs—The Cusani—Heraldic MSS.—London Bushel in the Fourteenth Century—Biographical Information Wanted—Neckinger, Bermondsey—Fielding's Letters.

REPLIES:—Sir Gregory Norton—Bence—"Bon Gaultier Ballads"—Registers of Protestant Dissenters—William Bell Scott—Christopher Columbus—"Master" and "Gentleman"—Anne Brontë—"Speak to me, Lord Byron"—Gladstone on the Office of Chancellor of the Exchequer—"Blood-boltered"—"Galileo" in English Verse—Action of Vinegar on Rocks—General Francis Columbine—Rev. James Thomas—First Barmaid—Dr. A. Innes—Orlebar—Oxford University Print—Devices on Encaustic Tiles—Judith Cowper—Signs of Cadency—Smith's 'Dreamthorp'—"Felix Summerly"—Life of M. de Renty.

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Putnam's 'Memories'—"Edinburgh Review"—'Quarterly Review.'

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LITERATURE

Memories of my Youth: 1844-1865.
By George Haven Putnam, Litt.D.
(Putnam's Sons, 7s. 6d. net.)

DR. PUTNAM has a very good claim to the title (whether it has yet been publicly bestowed we do not know) of "America's Complete Bookman." As the head of a publishing house held in honour on both sides of the Atlantic; as the writer of learned works on the history of authorship and publication in ancient and mediæval times; as the author also of several works in general literature which are not merely books of a season; and, not least, as a lifelong labourer in the cause of international copyright reform, he has, it will be owned, associated his name with the world of books past and present in many and honourable ways.

It is a little paradoxical, therefore, to have to add that in these earlier memories there are, perhaps, fewer references to books than to any other object of human interest. We are told nothing of the adventures of his youth among the masterpieces of nursery or half-holiday reading, and the initiations of a later time are, for the most part, equally ignored. On his way to school, it is true, he once lost the Sallust which he was "grinding up" in the train when the railway accident happened; but without the accident we might never have heard of his Sallust. Another historian, by the way, comes in for mention later, in circumstances less

exciting, but surely more regrettable. When at Göttingen, Dr. Putnam read through Gibbon's 'Rome' at coffee-time

"in a beautiful quarto edition, which was big enough to hold on one page my breakfast platter with the cup and roll."

This shows how prone to crime is youth, even in the best of men. It shows also, perhaps, the force of evil communications. For we recall that a year or so earlier Dr. Putnam (turned 16) had had for fellow-boarder in Paris a young gentleman from the States who was wont, being transatlantically long of limb, to balance himself on one leg of a chair, "with his feet gracefully poised on the mantelpiece." When Prof. Ollivier (cousin of the more famous Émile), to whom the chair and mantelpiece belonged, vented his anxiety so far as to ask the contortionist what, according to his understanding, the other three legs of the chair were for: "Oh, certainly, sir," replied the young man; "they are to support the chair when nobody is sitting on it."

That story, however, occurs far on in the book. The earlier chapters recapitulate the family facts dealt with fully in the writer's memoir of his father, which we noticed with pleasure on November 9th, 1912. Like the rest of his countrymen, Dr. Putnam is an American "all the time," though strict law or international understanding would support the contention that, as a child of American parentage born on British soil, he could only acquire definite nationality by his own choice on coming of age. When Dr. Putnam came of age he was too busy to choose, or (as we rather fear) considered the act unnecessary. Nevertheless, the fact that he is a Londoner born and bred (so far, at least, as his fourth year—an important period) has not gone for nothing in the making of the man or the book. It is a great start in life, even for an American citizen, to have Primrose Hill for the scene of your earliest recollections of the open air and a world to play in. There were, no doubt, other ingredients of the *dulcedo loci*, encountered on exploring further or with the season's changes, the happy result of which is:—

"The feeling of homelike reminiscence that comes to me in arriving from year to year at Euston or at Waterloo, I am disposed to connect with the first whiffs of that wonderful compound of soot, fog and roast mutton that go to the making of the atmosphere of London, and to the association of these odours with the earliest breathings of my infancy in the paternal cottage in St. John's Wood."

Other paternal cottages and the life in them come into the author's record, as do a few of the celebrities seen at his father's receptions. These included the authors of 'Vanity Fair' and of 'The Wide, Wide World'—the latter a popular success which drew tears from an earlier generation. He was taken to Sunnyside, sometimes in a pony-sleigh, to see Washington Irving, who once told him how in 1784, when he was but twelve months old, his nurse had stopped General Washington at the corner of Broadway,

and asked him to give his blessing to this little boy who had been named after him. Whereupon the Father of his Country took the little boy on his saddle and blessed him with due seriousness and imposition of hands. On hearing this

"I looked up with interest at the head that had been touched by Washington, and then found myself perplexed at Mr. Irving's word that I should not see the spot on which the General's hand had rested. I spoke to my father afterwards about the incident, and he said, 'Why, you stupid, don't you know that Mr. Irving wears a wig?'"

Mention of Irving will recall to many the splendid way in which he acted when disaster befell the Putnam house in that year of crashes, 1857. The heavy reverse (though not Irving's part in mitigating its effects, which is fully told elsewhere) comes into Dr. Putnam's biography because it affected the course of his education and threatened to affect it still more. It thereby gave scope for a display of enterprise on the part of the eldest son of the house that was none the less creditable for being just what you would expect from an American citizen of good promise. This citizen (aged 13) got his father to "lease" him about an acre of garden attached to the outlying cottage which the hard-hit family had moved into. From this farm, by raising cabbages, &c., with hired help in the form of a brother and sister (and an occasional Irishman for the heavier work), he cleared in two years, after paying rent and wages, \$300, to serve as a higher education fund later. Meanwhile his education was proceeding on "mutual" terms in a good school, where he taught (*inter alia*) Latin and Greek to boys of his own age and older, managing to keep one lesson ahead of them throughout. There is, indeed, much that is interesting regarding his schools and schoolmasters, then and later, though curiously little about his own reading or impressions of literature. He assumes, we fancy, that to have read books and to have been influenced by them, and to have come for a time under the spell of different interests and studies, is the common experience of educated men, and that there is no need to talk of these things when you have other things to talk about.

Certainly Dr. Putnam has things enough to talk about—both things which he has seen and things in which he has taken part. To the former class belong his very interesting reminiscences of the London of his youth (revisited at the age of 7 to inspect the Great Exhibition, and again at 16 as a solitary traveller) and his impressions of the growing political crisis in his own country between 1856 and 1860. In the latter year he was sent to Europe to seek advice in regard to ominous conditions affecting his sight. The Baron von Graefe, at whom he finally arrived in the ascent from expert to expert, seems to have borne out the poet's dictum that natures are not finely touched but to fine issues:—

"Although still a young man, he was at that time at the head of his branch of the

profession in Europe. I can recall the impression made upon me by the beauty and piercing quality of his eyes. The whole face was fine, but the eyes and forehead were particularly noble."

This was in Berlin. The previous six months had been spent in Paris, with much visiting of galleries and attendance of lectures at the Sorbonne in lieu of bookish study, which had to be sparingly indulged in. Such as was done would, by the straiter sect of Pharisees and fathers, we are afraid, be condemned as indulgence: 'Les Misérables,' and 'Notre Dame,' and 'Monte Cristo,' and—in-jandum!—'Les Mystères de Paris' "finished up" indeed! We wonder whether some belated visitings of compunction have caused Dr. Putnam to note at this point "the never-failing interest" of identifying "the streets and squares with the incidents," &c., thus speciously insinuating the idea of a serious purpose in these levities. At any rate, this one substantial confession in regard to reading comes out in a whimsical incident. A young compatriot who had acquired a business interest in a newspaper at home to which he wished to contribute, but who knew nothing whatever about France, and almost no French, induced our student to take him about Paris and explain the sights and the sounds, he paying the "travelling expenses" for both. The student was bewildered when the connected result appeared presently as a series of letters "From our Paris Correspondent," in which the man who knew no French

"seemed to have skimmed the surface of Paris society. He gave the *on dits* of the street, the issues of the Legislative Assembly, the witticisms of the theatre foyer, the banalities of the students in the lobbies of the lecture-rooms, the *précis* even of the leading editorials, and a very fair survey of the condition of French art. Where it all came from I am still puzzled to remember. I began to feel as if I myself must have been a genius without knowing it. In leaving Paris he thanked me very cordially for my co-operation in journalism."

The chapters upon Dr. Putnam's student-life in Germany, including vacation wanderings as far afield as Prague, are packed with social observation and adventure well worth recording. On the subject of his country's war there was strong partisan feeling even in Göttingen. When he presented his letter of introduction to Ewald, the distinguished scholar opened it to the accompaniment of a savage soliloquy on the impending destruction of "Eure verfluchte Republik"! On the provocative use of an equivalent phrase at a painful moment ("Your damned Republic has gone up!" repeated a tall Englishman, braving a Bostonian's threat of a broken head if he did so, and flourishing his copy of *The Times* with a false report) there ensued a collective set-to of a whole classroom, in which every Germanic state and most European nations, besides Britons and Americans, were represented. In the upshot Dr. Putnam was fined one thaler by the academic authorities "for the privilege of

being knocked down by an Englishman." For he was then and always, as he takes pleasure in reminding us, "a very little one."

Nevertheless, as things were still going but heavily with the Union cause in the summer of 1862, he got his father to accept his view that "the proper place for a fellow of my generation was with the men at the front"—and sailed for home. The men at the front were, for the most part, boys like himself; but this record goes to prove once again that they were boys of whom any fatherland might be proud. Even the almost sterilizing modesty of Dr. Putnam's account wherever he is himself concerned does not keep us from having a consistent impression of a young officer—courageous, clean-hearted, clear-minded, and competent in an unusual degree, even among the picked youth of his kind. Of the war memories which occupy nearly half the book we can only say that they are to be read, since they contain enough that is interesting and important in situation and action to constitute the total experience of a full life. Not the least animated and astir with incident is the chapter that goes over the ground covered by the delightful little memoir 'A Prisoner of War in Virginia,' which we praised on its first appearance. At the close there is a curious story regarding an instance of telepathic knowledge of Lincoln's death on the part of negroes.

Dr. Putnam writes concisely, clearly, often with humour, and nearly always with accuracy.

SOUTH AMERICA.

'THE UPPER REACHES OF THE AMAZON,' Mr. Woodroffe's unvarnished account of the eight years which he spent among the rubber-gatherers of that district, bears the stamp of truth, which is made rather more than less obvious by his lack of literary skill. His book is an interesting record of the adventures of a "rolling stone," and, further, a notable supplement to the grave indictment which has already been drawn against the majority of those engaged in the rubber traffic in this region. Its chief importance lies in the fact that it shows that the "peonage" system—which is, of course, well known to be a thinly veiled form of slavery—is applied, not merely to the Indian rubber-gatherers, but also to many white men who, allured by the hope of riches, have fallen into its clutches. In the Introduction to

The Upper Reaches of the Amazon. By Joseph F. Woodroffe. (Methuen & Co., 10s. 6d. net.)

The Beautiful Rio de Janeiro. By Alured Gray Bell. (Heinemann, 2l. 2s. net.)

The Amazing Argentine: a New Land of Enterprise. By John Foster Fraser. (Cassell & Co., 6s.)

Ecuador: its Ancient and Modern History, Topography and Natural Resources, Industries and Social Development. By C. Reginald Enock. (Fisher Unwin, 10s. 6d. net.)

the book Mr. A. F. da Faria, a Portuguese journalist who has made a special study of the Amazon rubber industry on the spot, writes of the atrocities described from his own experience by Mr. Woodroffe:—

"The perpetrators of these cruel deeds are no respecters of race. Most of them are Peruvians (generally the most brutal) and Brazilians, managing companies registered in England, and financed largely by British capital. Among their victims are men of their own race, Americans, and Europeans of every nationality who have been induced to go out by the idea that they could soon earn enough to enable them to return to the homeland and settle down in a state of moderate comfort. Disillusionment comes to most of them in good time, and with it comes despair and all the pangs of outraged manhood. Far away from any town, with no means of communicating with any representative of a civilized Government, cunningly enmeshed in debt by his employers, the white man realizes that, like his coloured brother, he is a slave in every sense of the word, to be used as long as his labour is profitable, and when, from any cause whatever, he can no longer earn his food, to be left to die, far away from home and friends. In my travels over some of the districts traversed by the author I have met men from my own country who had left Portugal only a few years before, left it with the bloom of health on their cheeks, who became physical wrecks, broken in spirit and without the slightest hope of escaping from a system which renders it impossible for them ever to save enough money to take them back home. They have implored me, in the name of God, to warn my fellow-countrymen of what they must expect if ever they venture into that inhospitable region."

Mr. Woodroffe pays a heartfelt tribute to Sir Roger Casement and the English members of the Putumayo Commission for rousing him from the lethargy which had crept over him when he himself had been enmeshed by the peonage system, and encouraging him "to feel almost a man again," and to break away from the scene of his degrading servitude. But much still remains to be done. Mr. Woodroffe gives as a typical case that of a marine engineer, engaged by an English house—"whose members are not Englishmen"—who found himself 46l. in debt to his firm before he had even paid his hotel bill in Para and embarked on the six weeks' journey to his place of employment. "This man almost from the beginning was in a hopeless situation; and so it is with most of them." The employees of the rubber companies are treated very much as "white slavers" are reported to treat their victims. They are first encouraged, or even compelled, to get into debt. Care is taken that their earnings, which barely cover the high cost of living up country, never allow them to get clear of this initial indebtedness.

"The man, whatever his nationality may be, is now a peon, and as such, systematically exploited, and obliged to do according to his master's will, without any hope of redress. Nor can he leave the country, for he has not the means to pay his way out, and even were he able he would be pursued and, if caught, as is generally the case, would

be obliged to continue working, more heavily in debt than ever, due to the expenses incurred in capturing him."

He cannot even look for another situation, for the employers are all in a ring, and no one will employ a man who is in debt to another firm. Mr. Woodroffe himself fell into servitude through the failure of the firm which had sent him out to Iquitos—against which he had no other complaint to make—and through being thus left stranded without money in a very expensive country. His description of his sufferings is written in a vivid though untutored style, which carries conviction to the reader. We should add that his first-hand account of the methods employed for the extraction of Para rubber is both interesting and valuable; we do not remember any other account of the process from the pen of one who has himself worked as a *cauchero*.

From the Upper Amazon to Rio de Janeiro is a far cry, and it is a very different picture of South American civilization which is reflected in Mr. Bell's pages on 'The Beautiful Rio de Janeiro.' He frankly tells us that his handsome volume is in the nature of an advertisement—that it was subsidized by the Brazilian Ministry and by certain magnates, who desired that English readers should be tempted to take the trip to Rio, and there look for themselves at the opportunities for investment. Recent events have passed a criticism on Mr. Bell's assertions of the staid and settled character of Brazilian government which renders it needless for us to say anything about them. But we have no objection to advertisement when it is done openly—as is not always the case in South America or elsewhere—and when it is done so well as Mr. Bell and his illustrators have done it. Rio is without doubt one of the most beautiful cities in the world—the present writer's recollection of his first entry into the harbour at sunset remains among his strongest impressions of landscape—and it is ably described in this volume with the aid of many coloured reproductions of admirable drawings. No one who goes to see Rio will regret either the trip itself or its culminating effect. But we are not so sure that it is prudent to leave any large sum to fructify within sight of the Sugar Loaf and the Corcovado.

In 'The Amazing Argentine' Mr. Fraser gives with vivid truthfulness his impression of the scenery of Rio de Janeiro which we have just mentioned. Many attempts have been made to describe the first sight of a city which might have been built by Sindbad in his Valley of Diamonds, and the greater the endeavour, the more complete has usually been the failure to give in words any idea of the theatrical unreality which is the key-note of its appearance, especially as seen from the harbour. As Mr. Fraser says:—

"The picture was not like real scenery. It was like the realization of a disordered imagination. The ship dropped anchor, and the front part of Rio town, a tumble of fantastic red and yellow washed houses, was

for all the world like a drop curtain to a stage. I felt we had slipped into another world—and I am not given to rhapsody."

Generally, the author, though not given to rhapsody, has a knack of word-painting which stands him and the reader in good stead at many points of his travels in the Argentine "Camp." Against some of his impressions of the city of Buenos Aires we must, however, raise a protesting voice. We ourselves have completely failed to find the "something that is weird in its fascination" which Mr. Fraser appears to have discovered. On the contrary, the newer parts of it at any rate, with their stucco-plastered modern French and Italian architecture, have always seemed to us to reveal the cosmopolitan spirit of commonplace observable in most new towns all the world over. We must make our protest more loudly still against the assertion that "Buenos Aires is the most immoral city in the world." We have often heard stories—they are old ones—of the superlative iniquity of the place. They are not true, and it is to our genuine surprise that we find the above assertion in a book generally full of valuable and accurate information. Though the lower classes, especially at one time, showed considerable ignorance of the advantages of legal matrimony, there is nothing in their moral nature which could be deemed vicious. There is no more vice to be found in Buenos Aires than in any great European city; and such as there is chiefly of European origin.

This tale of the immorality of Buenos Aires, prevalent as it is, must be classed with another, almost as often told, of the existence of a tax on bachelors over a certain age in the Argentine Republic. But while the latter is traceable to a jocular suggestion made many years ago in *The (Buenos Aires) Standard*, the origin of the former seems beyond discovery.

Throughout the book is to be found the record of much that the author has seen with keenly observant eyes, set down in plain, easily readable language; and one can only wish that he had confined his statements to such matters as he saw and could test for himself. Indeed, every slight tendency to exaggeration or other inaccuracy in his pages bears internal evidence of being something which was told to Mr. Fraser, and which he evidently accepted on account of its apparent probability. Of such are his too sweepingly adverse criticisms of the Argentine character, a character which it is difficult for a stranger, and particularly for one of a Northern race, to fathom. The many faults and foibles of the Argentine are so very much, even obtrusively, on the surface that they cannot fail to be observed, while more sterling qualities which underlie the manifestations of his newly developed prosperity are often hidden beneath a superficial extravagance of affectation. Nevertheless, he has a very serviceable ballast of common sense, tempered by a kindly and sympathetic soul. There is, as Mr. Fraser has noticed, very little "mañana" about him when he really wants

to do a thing, and frequently he shames many Europeans by his readiness to put himself out to render a disinterested service, be it to a friend or a stranger. There are depths of pride and other feelings in him which make it difficult for the Anglo-Saxon to gauge what an Argentine is likely to do in novel circumstances. Mr. Fraser has, however, generally arrived at well-founded conclusions on the present condition and marvellous prospects of "Amazing Argentina," which he deals with in the only way yet possible for the information of the masses of European people—that is to say, as an almost newly discovered country. That this should be so is strange. We in England get considerably more than one-third of our grain and meat supplies from Argentina, yet the average man in our streets knows little more about Argentina than he did at the time when he was vaguely aware that it was connected with the Baring crash, and was the country to which Jabez Balfour escaped.

There is need, then, for authors like Mr. Fraser to write books containing, as this mostly does, accurate information at first hand on Argentina, and these books should be widely read in view of the importance to the world of a country which is truly "amazing" in its actual production and the wealth of its latent resources.

The volume is of handy size, clearly printed, and has a fairly serviceable Index. It includes also many good photographic illustrations.

To the student of natural history Ecuador offers exceptional attractions, since, as Mr. Enock says,

"had nature [designed to construct a model, whereby the varying characteristics of her handiwork might conveniently be displayed within a measurable compass, such a purpose could scarcely have been better exemplified than in that part of the earth's surface embodied in a section taken across the Republic of Ecuador";

and in a preceding passage:—

"Beneath perpetual snowfields lie fruitful valleys; perennial winter reigns above perpetual spring; the fruits of the tropics hang less than a day's march distant from Arctic plant forms; and the warm seas of the torrid zone bathe shores which slope upwards to the icy páramos."

Further on in the book, however, the reader who is moved to visit Ecuador may be damped by the contemplation of ledge-like mule paths overhanging precipitous declivities and the hotels of those parts in which the climate, while favourable to the lower forms of animal life, discourages the human inhabitants from expending any great amount of energy on such an indirect source of profit as scrupulous cleanliness.

These drawbacks must be faced if one wishes to visit Ecuador, whilst, on the other hand, their existence tends to enhance the usefulness of the book under consideration. It is rich in valuable information regarding customs, natural and commercial conditions, and history.

Anything approaching historical accuracy and continuity is not available in respect of the period before the Inca conquests, but the remarkable stone chairs, the ceremonial or other use of which is still matter for conjecture, their and other decorative low-relief stone carving, jewellery which has been found, and many other indications, point to the country having been inhabited by a people who attained a considerable degree of civilization. Their jewels show them to have been expert lapidaries, while skulls have been discovered with teeth crowned and filled with gold in a manner which has been declared to equal the best work of modern dentists.

Little trace has as yet been found in modern times of the sources of the enormous gold treasure of the Incas, but it should be remembered that those people of the Sun valued gold as a decorative metal only, apart from any consideration of commercial value, and that they had armies of slaves—whose labour was practically of no economic account—to extract the precious metal from alluvial or quartz deposits.

Under similar conditions many communities might now be as rich in gold as were the Incas. For instance, gold can be obtained by washing the first shovelful of mud taken haphazard from any of the streams running through the auriferous districts of Rhodesia. Unfortunately, however, for many a tender-foot, the quantity of gold obtained by this method in a day is insufficient to pay for a day's provisions for the worker. Still, doubtless many parts of the Andean ranges are rich enough in precious metals to repay working in the future.

The political and financial history of the Republic of Ecuador has been as volcanic as its mountains, but the country has many valuable resources, and, as Mr. Enock justly observes,

"if the spirit of true patriotism and generous social development will but expand, the republic could set an example to its neighbours in the settled arts of life and the solution of Latin American problems in the coming years upon that fruitful continent."

On account, probably, of a large admixture of native "Indian" blood, the defects of the generally sympathetic qualities of the Latin-Americans are somewhat accentuated in Ecuador. Mr. Enock, by the way, evidently inclines towards the theory of a Mongolian origin of the earlier native races. The working classes in Ecuador are, he tells us, miserably clad and housed, and have little or no education, while wealth and power continue in the hands of a small oligarchical, plutocratic class—a class the members of which are, as a rule, more nearly white than the majority of their fellow-countrymen.

This state of affairs in regard to government and control of public affairs obtains in greater or less degree throughout all the republics of South America. Even Argentina is still largely ruled by the political caste formed by the great families whose names recur in that country's

history. Still, in the River Plate Republics, as the author also observes, the cosmopolitan element counts for much, and the colour admixture in the upper classes has become a negligible quantity.

The finances of Ecuador have passed through many crises, by which the building up of the country's credit has been seriously impeded from time to time; but the outlook is brighter now, and the great needs for the due development of the natural resources of the republic are, as is the case throughout South America, the increase and enlightenment of the population and capital. To obtain both, good government and sound finance, combined with sufficient patriotism on the part of the ruling class to make revolution a future impossibility, are alone necessary. Given these, the streams of immigration and capital will soon find their way to fertile Ecuador, as they have to the greater, and now enormously prosperous, Southern republics.

The book is too closely packed with information to afford light reading, and for reference its Index is inadequate.

COUNTRY LIFE AND SPORT.

It is hardly enough to say that Mr. Sawyer's book 'How to Make a Country Place' is American. It is probably safe to state that it is the kind of book which only America could (or would) produce. Its appearance in England affords striking evidence of the great growth which recent years have brought in the circulation of American writings on this side of the Atlantic. It is, in effect, a descriptive guide and manual for the city man who desires to make a home for himself in the country. It would hardly afford assistance to the man who wished to do this in England. It is confined exclusively to American experiences, and appeals most directly to readers who wish to acquire country homes within a short journey from New York. Yet evidently the publishers anticipate some sale for the book in England, and we think it likely the event will justify their expectations. For in its breezy fashion the book is interesting, and it is illustrated by reproductions from more than a thousand photographs. Lovers of 'The Wrecker' will understand us when we say that Mr. Sawyer is as practical as Jim Pinkerton. Many of his notions for combining twentieth-century American comfort with the picturesque effect of "genuine antiques" are delightfully Pinkertonian in spirit. He has much, too, of Pinkerton's splendidly naive enthusiasm, commercial idealism, and optimism. The following pas-

How to Make a Country Place. By J. D. Sawyer. (New York, Orange Judd Co.)

Trout in Lakes and Reservoirs. By Ernest Phillips. (Longmans & Co., 2s. 6d.)

Hints and Haunts for Anglers. (G. W. R.)

The Happy Golfer. By Henry Leach. (Macmillan & Co., 6s.)

Golf for Women. By George Duncan. (Werner Laurie, 3s. 6d.)

sage indicates the spirit in which Mr. Sawyer's writing was conceived and the purpose it is meant to serve:—

"Improved railroad facilities and trolleys bring the business man and the city clerk to the farmer, and are sometimes his main source of wealth. In other words, take heed to the object lesson taught by the farmer, let a man keep his clerkship in town and at the same time buy a farm.... Let him see to it that his acres front some roadway that within five years will be traversed by trolleys. In from five to ten years at least twenty tenants will be living on his land, and their mortgages will be in his safety box, while he will be motoring or cruising, with just enough work in the laying out of his property to avoid ennui and the constant leisure so detrimental to the average man. My experience is that of many another who has taken the trouble to investigate.... The fact that all your future customers may not keep devil wagons, and that plodding dobbie and shaunks' mare will surely lengthen the distance, should have a bearing on your selection of a farm for country homes; at the same time, beware of the nearness of a railroad track with its accompanying smirching smoke, screech and jangle, and other bedlam noises, intensified when moisture-laden south and east winds blow towards your Mecca. Your idyl must be a real idyl, antipodal to the man-made town."

The passage quoted will indicate the sort of "country place" Mr. Sawyer has in mind, and the kind of farming to which he refers, with enthusiastic "back-to-the-land" tenants as a main crop. Shrewdly and well he sets forth the manner in which this pleasing and profitable form of husbandry may best be undertaken.

It is of real interest to learn from Mr. Ernest Phillips, who writes on 'Trout in Lakes and Reservoirs,' that municipal corporations are realizing the merits of that fish which adds, not only to the revenue of a town, but also to the purity of its water. We may hope that in due course every reservoir of importance may be stocked on the lines of Lake Vyrnwy and others. Such a development will be a real blessing to many a fisherman who cannot afford the money for the Test or Itchen, or the time for visits to such far-away parts of Scotland or Ireland as supply reasonably good trout-fishing at a moderate price. In the reservoirs he will get really fine fishing, at a nominal cost in most cases. He should, then, be grateful to Mr. Phillips for the information afforded, also for the stimulus that such a book is bound to give to a good cause.

Mr. Phillips combines practice with theory, and is readable and instructive in both. His merit is enhanced by his courage in recanting his opinions about Rainbow trout, in which he used to believe, but which he now absolutely condemns for stock, as they decline to touch a fly after two years, and will not remain in a reservoir or lake if they can escape from it. It would be interesting to hear other views on this point, but Mr. Phillips supports his own with evidence which is much to the point.

'Hints and Haunts for Anglers' is a useful little book published by the Great Western Railway Company, indicating

the various fishing resorts, sea and fresh-water, touched by their railway system. The information is well put together and very satisfactory, so far as sea-fishing is concerned: the section on fresh-water fishing (especially trout and salmon) is good, but seems to be compiled at second hand. An index of places, with information as to hotels and accommodation, would have been a welcome addition. Advertisements are not always satisfactory in this regard.

The book is well printed, and illustrated with many good photographs.

Mr. Leach, the author of 'The Happy Golfer,' is an evident believer in the value and delight of travel, especially when combined with golf; at least, he recounts his varied experiences in many parts of the world with thorough enthusiasm and enjoyment, and, we may add, with distinct profit to golfing readers. He discourses on the origins of golf, and does not despise Sir Walter Simpson's somewhat fantastic theories of the shepherds and their pebbles; and the ethics, wonders, and advantages of the game receive due recognition from him. Apropos of the note on the Pau golf course quoted from the local guide-book, we seem to recollect that it was Dunn who was wont to say of every course, inland or otherwise, that it was quite the best he had ever laid out or seen (we do not remember which—probably the latter in many instances).

We can recommend the book to all golfers, travelling or otherwise. Even if they disagree with the opinions, they cannot but be interested in the information so freely given. American golf is treated with special fullness, and seems to be as attractive as it is costly.

'Golf for Women,' by a well-known professional, should prove a favourite with those who are keen to improve their play. It is clearly and tersely written.

Each club is dealt with in detail. The best and easiest way of using each is fully illustrated, and faulty methods are pointed out. The author emphasizes the importance of the overlapping finger-grip, and considers it the chief factor in bringing golf to the high standard of efficiency it holds to-day. Though he thinks women have a greater natural aptitude for golf than men, he credits them with a greater tendency to over-swing, and shows how this is to be corrected, citing as an example of a perfect swing that of Miss Muriel Dodd.

The final chapter gives the views of a number of leading professionals on the common causes of failure among women golfers, and their remedies.

Throughout the book are many photographic illustrations of attitudes, showing stance, grip, and swing.

The Instinct of Workmanship. By Thorstein Veblen. (New York, Macmillan Co., 6s. 6d. net.)

THE book before us can yield much material to the patient philosopher, and itself abounds throughout in philosophical reflections. But, though comprehensive, it is scarcely lucid, and would be greatly improved by capable editing and rearranging, for the writer's style is awkward, and sometimes difficult to comprehend at first reading.

The work is an attempt to analyze the correlation between the results of the instinct of workmanship or construction, and the other institutional factors that make up our civilization. The subject is treated historically, from the earliest savage state to the age of machine industry, and the references to other works are copious. In the introductory chapter the author attaches high importance to instincts in general, and believes that the routine and detail of the continued life of the race are determined by these instincts. In defining them he says that their distinctive feature is to be found in the particular character of the purposes to which they drive, and considers that they involve consciousness and adaptation to an end aimed at. The influence of M. Bergson's 'Creative Evolution' is seen throughout the conception of instinct as distinct from intelligence. The author holds that, even if the action of mankind is guided by intelligence, it is only by the prompting of instinct that intellect is so employed.

"Men take thought, but the human spirit, that is to say the racial endowment of instinctive proclivities, decides what they shall take thought of, and how and to what effect."

The oneness of humanity in respect to its achievements is a continually recurring thought: instincts, ways and means, technology, are all "tradition out of the past" or "a legacy of habits of thought accumulated through the experience of past generations." The instinct of workmanship itself, which is regarded as chief among those dispositions of the sort that conduce directly to the material well-being of the race is reinforced by the accumulated knowledge of generations: "The life and thought of the community never escape the dead hand of the parent."

Women, according to the author, have had much share in guiding and strengthening the instinct of workmanship. The evidence is generally, he thinks, to the effect that husbandry and all its primitive ritual were in the hands of women, who took the leading part in the industrial community.

"The scheme of life of the crops and flocks is, at least in the main, and particularly in so far as it vitally and always interests their keepers, a scheme of fecundity, fertility, and growth. But these matters . . . pertain in a peculiarly intimate sense to women. They are matters in which the sympathetic insight and fellow-feeling of womankind should in the nature of things come very felicitously to further the propitious course of things. . . . There is a

magical congruity of great force as between womankind and the propagation of growing things."

The author calls the era of to-day one of machine industry, and indicates some of its main characteristics: the longer training necessary, so that children are exempt from industrial employment until a later age than formerly; the "discipline of the timepiece," which regulates our lives to an extent unimaginable to our remote ancestors; and the growing revolution against the drift of the machine's teaching of an impersonal quantitative appreciation of things.

We have left much untouched in this study, and can but refer to one other point of interest concerning American traits. The author believes that

"the bond of combination in the making of systems, whether cosmologic, mythic, philosophic, or scientific, has been some putative human trait or traits. It may be that in their appreciation of facts, and their making of systems, the American races have by some peculiar native gift been inclined to an interpretation in terms of fertility, growth, nurture, and life-cycles."

A mark of great value in the book is the author's realization of the great complexity of the forces and instincts which mould civilization, and of the necessity of founding all theories on a basis of fact.

Essays by Hubert (of The Sunday Chronicle).

By Hubert Bland. (Max Goschen, 5s. net.)

Harry Quelch: Literary Remains. Edited by E. Belfort Bax. (Grant Richards, 2s. 6d. net.)

ENGLISH politics are peculiarly subtle. An intelligent but uninitiated observer on being told that of a selected pair of men, one was a Protectionist, a Conscriptionist, and an Imperialist, while the other shared his political creed, and fought hardest when he was fighting Liberalism, would almost certainly conclude that these men were Conservatives. In point of fact, Hubert Bland and Harry Quelch, the politicians in question, were Socialists, and not of the obscurer sort. Bland, one of the seven Fabian essayists, contributed noteworthy articles to *The Sunday Chronicle*, week by week, for nearly thirty years. Quelch for as long a period edited *Justice*, the weekly organ of what is now the British Socialist Party, writing a great deal of the paper, and pulling it through depressing times with indomitable perseverance.

The selected essays of Hubert Bland well deserve republication in book-form. They are so intensely personal that they bring him nearer to his readers, possibly, than any biography would do. He was a man of wide range, whose writings led people of all classes to reconsider their opinions. For although the arts of dissection and destruction are common to most journalists, Bland possessed also the relatively rare gift of being able to build up a case with humour, knowledge, and a knack of engaging attention. Mr. Cecil Chesterton

in an Introduction sums up Bland's personal beliefs with admirable fairness, though he harps a little too much on the rather misleading statement that "Bland always took the view that normal men take."

The essays themselves show Bland in many moods. In 'A Letter to the Emperor of Japan' he is ironical, cleverly making the presentation of the Order of the Garter to the late Emperor the occasion of a ferocious indictment of the position of women in England. He explains Hegel's theory of the State in a manner comprehensible to the intelligent but untrained reader; he writes brightly about his favourite authors, and displays a generous catholicity of taste.

The difference between the literary output of Bland and of Quelch is precisely the difference between lectures delivered indoors and speeches made at street corners. The lecturer is sure of his audience; he has time to qualify and to elaborate his thesis. The open-air orator must needs shout to attract hearers, and in shouting abandon nuances of meaning; he must repeat himself constantly; he must avoid digression, and not attempt delicacy of phrasing. Yet if Quelch's 'Remains' have the defects of the open-air orator's speeches, they have also their qualities. The book consists of sketches of working-class life and articles. Both alike are so passionately sincere and in earnest as to win genuine regard. It is easy to say that Quelch had an obsession, and it would not be untrue; but it was a generous obsession. This book should make people realize the manner in which social injustice affects some of the more thoughtful members of the working classes.

Mr. Belfort Bax is the editor of these selections, and contributes a short biographical Introduction. We wish, for the sake of those who knew Quelch, that a portrait had been included. The articles selected, in our opinion, are mostly on subjects too general to show Quelch in his best fighting form.

The Press and Poetry of Modern Persia.
By E. G. Browne. (Cambridge University Press, 12s. net.)

PROF. BROWNE, as everybody knows, has made the cause of Persia his own. There is no one else, outside that country, who is so intimately acquainted with Persian literature and history, or with the Persians themselves; none who can claim with equal authority to interpret the inmost spirit of the nation, to estimate its real character, and to read aright the meaning of the crisis through which it is now passing. We may think that he sometimes lets his sympathy take him too far, but we cannot doubt that his judgment on the great questions involved is substantially correct. It is, therefore, to be hoped that British politicians and journalists will study this book carefully, paying less attention to the author's sharp criticism of their ignorance than to his masterly

review of the sentiments and forces which are gradually transforming, not only Persia, but also the whole Mohammedan East.

To politicians and journalists, however, the book will hardly appeal, for it is profound, scholarly, and scientific. Four years ago Prof. Browne published a political history of the Persian Revolution, and in the volume before us he deals with the literary side of the same movement—that is to say, with the newspaper press. After an interesting Preface—to which we shall refer later—he gives a list of 371 Persian newspapers, with a particular account of each, based upon a monograph by Mirzā Muhammad 'Alī Khān Tarbiyat and a pamphlet, also written in Persian, by Mr. H. L. Rabino, formerly British Vice-Consul at Rasht. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Rabino, who presented him with an extensive collection of newspapers, he has been able to draw up a full and accurate survey of the progress—and, we must add, unfortunately, the decline—of Persian journalism from 1906, when the Constitution was granted, to the present time. The great majority of these newspapers were produced in Persia and in the Persian language, but some were published in other languages (Syriac, Armenian, Turkish, &c.). A few belong to an earlier period, the oldest being an official gazette, which began to appear at Teheran in 1850. Copious details are given concerning most of them—e.g., their politics, place of publication, method of production (printed, lithographed, or "jelly"-graphed), price of each number, annual subscription, and so on. As may be imagined, their life was often short, even if they escaped suppression; and incautious editors ran the risk of being bastinadoed, strangled, or otherwise put out of the way.

"One notable feature of the modern Persian Press [says Prof. Browne] is the large amount of excellent verse which is to be found in it.... Much of this verse is topical, referring to the stirring events of the recent Revolution and the principal *dramatis personæ*; or patriotic, inciting the youth of Persia to deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice; or satirical. It is, in my opinion, of great interest both from the historical and the literary points of view, and is often equally remarkable for its merit and its originality."

The second half of the volume contains the text, accompanied in many instances by an English translation, of about sixty poems. They are usually classical in form, but the style is sometimes colloquial and strongly tinged with slang. Here is the opening stanza of a song in which Satan is supposed to lament the downfall of Despotism:—

The wily old Devil did groan and greet,
"What 'll I do? O what 'll I do?
For the Constitution has found its feet:
What 'll I do? O what 'll I do?
The Bird of Liberty preens its wings in a rose-girt land,
And Tyranny's vein is severed at last by Justice's hand,
And the Despot's eyes are blinded by Freedom's gleaming brand,
And the autocrats are, it would seem, dead beat.
What 'll I do? O what 'll I do?"
The wily old Devil did groan and greet,
"What 'll I do? O what 'll I do?"

The following lines, which are quoted from a 'Mother's Lullaby,' strike a higher note:—

Suffer not that thy native land be the foeman's share,
With a *lām-lāy*!
Since it hath like thee a hero bold and champion rare,
With a *lām-lāy*!
Let not its honour decline and its hope be turned to despair,
With a *lām-lāy*!
Lāy-lāy, bālā lāy-lāy! Lāy-lāy, bālā lāy-lāy!

As we turn over these pages it is difficult to refrain from rubbing our eyes and asking ourselves where we are. Can it be Persia, the country of Hafiz and Omar Khayyām, the home of bulbuls and Shahs and Sūfis? Instead of Jamshīd, Ferīdūn, Nūshīrvān, regal and melodious names, we find the Persian Muse celebrating Mr. Shuster and offering a critical tribute to Sir Edward Grey. The times are indeed changed, and the change is no local or temporary phenomenon. It is the outward manifestation of a spirit that is slowly but surely permeating masses of the Moslem people in Europe, Asia, and Africa.

In his Preface Prof. Browne has something to say about modern Arabic and Turkish patriotic verse. He refers to the famous collection of poems by an Egyptian writer, 'Alī al-Ghāyātī, entitled 'Watanīyyatī' ('My Patriotism'), which was confiscated by the authorities, and he translates the preface contributed to that volume by the Nationalist leader, Ferīd Bey. The following sentence is typical:—

"It therefore behoves the poets to abandon the habit of composing laudatory poems and panegyrics on the occasion of notable anniversaries and recognized festivals, and to employ their lofty and God-given talents for the service and education of the people, instead of devoting them to the service of the rich and the flattery of nobles, or using them as a means to gain the favour of Ministers; seeing that the rulers pass away, while the nation remains."

Considering what Mohammedan poetry has been in the past, the Moslems who read these words might very well regard them as revolutionary. Ferīd Bey was sent to gaol, but it is right to add that he suffered for the sins of the poet, whose work he was supposed to have endorsed.

Prof. Browne comments severely on "the obscurantist policy" which led *The Times* to characterize the free press of Persia and other Oriental lands as "mischievous and dangerous." His book, we hope, will help to avert the real danger, which is that such a view should be widely accepted. Let us quote in conclusion two fine verses from an Arabic poem addressed to Lord Cromer:—

Thou didst teach us the meaning of Life, and why should we not aspire to it, and wherefore shouldst thou be angry?
Art thou wroth with us because we have feelings (of patriotism)? It is even unto this that thou art wont to urge and incite us!

The attractiveness of the volume is increased by a large number of portraits, cartoons, caricatures, and other illustrations. The English tourist collecting antiques (No. 25) was evidently raised in Paris.

The Sea's Anthology. Compiled and Edited, with Notes, Introduction, and an Appendix, by J. E. Patterson. (Heinemann, 2s. net.)

IS common with most writers on the subject, the compiler of this welcome and serviceable little volume has been greatly impressed by the dearth of good English poetry about the sea throughout the generations preceding our own, but he goes somewhat further than other authorities in the following passage from his Introduction:—

"The sea, fire, and women are three evils' was a proverb of the ancient Greeks, without even the qualifying 'necessary.' And, with such rare exceptions that they are hardly worth mentioning, our poets up to fifty years ago did, by their silence on the matter, fully admit their concurrence with the first in the trilogy. At the same time they produced a small library that shows how little they thought the last one to be an evil; ever drawn by the femininity of woman, they were yet too blind to notice the femininity of the sea."

The "with such rare exceptions that they are hardly worth mentioning" is certainly a hard saying. That it is too hard a saying to be quite justified is proved, we think, by Mr. Patterson's own work, which is an anthology of our sea poetry, "from the earliest times down to the middle of the nineteenth century," or rather more than "fifty years ago." That the verse contained in these 400 pages is "hardly worth mentioning" we are certainly not prepared to admit; nor, upon reflection, would Mr. Patterson admit it, we think. But it certainly is remarkable that the sea should have played so comparatively small a part in the inspiration of the English poets of the past.

Mr. Patterson explains that it was his original intention to have brought this anthology "up to date." His reason for abandoning this intention is something short of conclusive:—

"To have kept this would have made the book one half larger than it now is; because since about the middle of the past century, there has been more poetry written of the sea than there was in any two previous centuries. Therefore it was decided to let this compilation go as it is, and to make another of more recent work to bear it company later on—should events appear to call for a second volume."

It is always an ungrateful task to criticize the scope of an anthologist's selection; but it is tolerably obvious that this volume might have been notably enriched by the inclusion of a score, at all events, of modern sea poems. Mr. Patterson's methods of arrangement are occasionally a trifle arbitrary. For example, his book includes an interesting small selection of chancies, or sailors' working songs. In another section he gives two stanzas of the famous 'Mayde of Amsterdam' of Thomas Heywood. This is not given among the chancies because "I have recently seen this written as a chanty, but never heard it sung as such." For a similar reason, perhaps, Mr. Patterson excludes the charming line given in

Mr. Masefield's version ('A Sailor's Garland,' 1906),

Her hair like glowworms hanging down,
without which the second stanza is sadly crippled. It may interest Mr. Patterson to know that the reviewer has on many occasions heard this chanty sung (including the missing line before-mentioned), and sung it himself, at ships' capstans. For the line

And she was mistresse of her trade
he has sometimes heard substituted:

And she did do a roaring trade.

The reviewer remembers a portly Hooghly river pilot—a prince among the members of that lordly crew—who used to make a point of calling for this particular chanty whenever the hands of a ship he piloted approached one of its capstans. The reviewer has never before seen the solo lines Mr. Patterson gives in the first stanza of that fine chanty 'The Banks of Sacramento,' and does not find them run very trippingly. He misses from this selection 'Poor Old Joe,' 'A Long Time Ago,' 'Roll the Cotton Down,' 'Boney was a Warrior,' and various other favourites. But there never was an anthology yet from which one missed nothing, or in which one found nothing which seemed to have a doubtful claim for inclusion. We may say without hesitation that Mr. Patterson's work is most acceptable, and should find many readers. It embodies much patient research, and we hope it may presently be followed by a selection of modern sea poetry.

Lyrics of Gil Vicente. Translated by Aubrey F. G. Bell. With the Portuguese Text. (Oxford, Blackwell, 3s. 6d. net.)

IT is impossible not to suspect Mr. Bell. Beneath the evidently whole-hearted and enthusiastic love of his subject to which much of the charm of all his work is due, one cannot but perceive the earnest cunning of a propagandist.

In our number for January 24th we had the pleasure of reviewing two of his books, 'Studies in Portuguese Literature' and 'Poems from the Portuguese.' Now he gives us a careful selection from the best of Gil Vicente.

With each book Mr. Bell has seemed to say, "Taste this and you will want more." In his Preface to the first-named he openly expressed the hope that some day there may come into being an exhaustive and authoritative work on Portuguese literature, written in the English language. Strange, indeed, is it that no such work is yet to be found on the shelves of our libraries, stocked as they are with English studies of almost all else in the literature of the world. One asks, in complete accord with Mr. Bell's insistent pleading and suggestion, why it is that Portugal, with all the sad sweetness of her pastoral and lyric poetry, alone remains practically unrepresented except for an article by Mr. Edgar Prestage in 'The Encyclopædia Britannica' and the contributions of Mr. Bell himself.

It is in the hope therefore, we suspect, of stimulating the production of a standard work in the English language on Portuguese literature, apart from the intrinsic charm of the poems themselves, that Mr. Bell has now given us a taste of Gil Vicente, the earliest of the lyric poets of Portugal.

That many of his poems are in Castilian, and that they were placed by him in the mouths of the characters of his simple plays, was due merely to the accident that he was a Court poet anxious to please a king with novelty and a queen who was an Infanta of Spain.

The endeavour of Almeida-Garrett to set Vicente on a pedestal as "the Father of a National Theatre" was chiefly due to Garrett's own enthusiasm in regard to the Portuguese drama; also, no doubt, to his mistaken estimate of Vicente as a playwright. That Vicente was not. His religious plays, though the earliest of them were the first lay pieces performed in Portugal, were really only the medium for his lyrics. In consciously imitating Encina in order to present "a new thing" to the Portuguese Court he, unconsciously perhaps, gave a new and beautiful thing to the world—the mystic and suggestive beauty of his lyrics, "unapproached by those who went before him and surpassed by few who followed," as Prof. Fitzmaurice-Kelly says in treating of Vicente's work in the Castilian language. Because he frequently wrote in this language, Vicente is largely claimed by Spanish literature, but, as we have just said, this was on account of his environment.

In essence and spirit he was wholly Portuguese, and endowed with a sense of patriotism which, if at times it found expression in caustic satire, was of the truest and sincerest kind. In his earlier *autos* or his later comedies, whether these were written in Castilian, Galician, or, as frequently they were, in a jargon of both, Vicente was always a faithful representative of the many-sided Portuguese character. Besides and beyond that, he combined the depth of observation and the felicity of expression which go together to make the lyric poet. Such gifts, like murder, will out in all forms and in all circumstances. The genius of Vicente now stands freed from its earlier and convenient courtly guise, and, while his plays in their entirety have practically gone the way of most Portuguese drama, his lyrics remain. We are in full agreement with Mr. Bell's tacit, but evident hope that more of them than are contained in the present little volume may soon become available in handy form.

Mr. Bell's verse translations are endeavours to assist the assimilation of the original text, and that is all, we feel sure, that he would claim for them, although he has in many cases imposed on himself the limitations of imitation in form and metre. Perhaps he is at his best in 'Echo,' but nothing in the present volume rises to the height he attained in the 'Epitaph for Anthero de Quemthal'

and the 'Madrigal' of Eugenio de Castro in the 'Poems from the Portuguese.'

Such happy touches can, however, only come now and again to the translator of lyric poetry. Who has yet given us, or ever will give, renderings equal in quality throughout of the elusive Heine, of whom Vicente reminds us?

A more concrete resemblance is that between the 'Cantiga,'

Muy graciosa es la doncella,
Como es bella y hermosa !
Digas tu, el marinero,
Que en las naves vivias,
Si la nave ó la vela ó la estrella
Es tan bella.

Digas tu, el caballero,
Que las armas vestias,
Si el caballo ó las armas ó la guerra
Es tan bella.

Digas tu, el pastorico,
Que el ganadico guardas,
Si el ganado ó las valles ó la sierra
Es tan bella.

and Browning's "Nay, but you, who do not love her." This is not the only instance in which Browning seems reminiscent of old poems of the Peninsula.

By way of further encouragement to general readers, we may say that, the announcement on the title-page notwithstanding, the original text of more than half the poems given in this volume is in clearly intelligible Spanish, not Portuguese.

The Hermits and Anchorites of England.
By ROTH MARY CLAY. (Methuen & Co.,
7s. 6d. net.)

MISS CLAY has chosen a field of research which has hitherto been only inadequately and partially treated, and has shown rare industry and skill in the assimilation of a great variety of material. There will no longer be any excuse for confusion between anchorites and hermits. The anchorite, as explained in the Introduction, was enclosed within four walls, but the hermit went out from his cell from time to time and mingled with his fellow-men. Both were solitaries, and the ideal of both was the contemplative life. But even in the case of the lifelong seclusion of the anchorite, this concentration on religious exercises did not in any way imply a mere selfish absorption in the spiritual affairs of his or her soul. Intercession was the anchorite's supreme work:—

"Aelred of Rievaulx mentions some of the needs which would call out the sympathies of the anchoress:—the misery of the poor, the sigh of the orphan, the desolation of the widow,"

and in the more extended world the dangers of voyagers, the hardships of soldiers, and even (a modern touch this) the cares of bishops.

It also becomes evident throughout these pages that these secluded solitaries were regarded as specially qualified to give ghostly counsel through the windows of their cells, whilst in some cases the anchorites devoted no small amount of their time to study and literary pursuits, or the exercise of artistic gifts by way of illuminating service books. Anchoresses, again, are known to have found occupa-

tion in a practical work of mercy—the making of clothes for the poor.

Contrariwise the hermit, with his larger measure of freedom and activity, frequently undertook a variety of useful social duties, in addition to the special exercise of his priesthood if in holy orders.

"He gathered alms for the relief of the poor at home, or for the freeing of those in captivity amongst the heathen; he helped to cultivate the waste places of the land and to clear the forest; he made roads and bridges and kept them in repair; he erected sea-marks and lighthouses for the guidance of mariners. In fact, the hermits were pioneers of philanthropic works which in these days are undertaken and carried out by public bodies."

It must not, too, be forgotten that all who carried out this separate and, to a very large extent, solitary life were under vows, were subject to authority, and held recognized places in the ecclesiastical system. The hermit, if a monk, needed only the approval of his abbot, but if a secular priest or a layman he had to apply to the bishop for his habit. On the other hand, neither man nor woman could become an anchorite without the consent of the bishop, who enclosed them in their cell with solemn rites. Mediæval examples of the Offices for the Enclosing of Anchorites and for the Benediction of Hermits are supplied in an Appendix.

These twofold examples of the solitary life, on a deeply religious basis, developed to a large extent throughout England until there was not a single county without recluses' cells. Miss Clay has tabulated a list of no fewer than 750 cells, whilst the actual names of over 650 hermits and anchorites occur in these pages.

The book is arranged in an orderly fashion. The author groups the treatment of hermits under Island and Fen Recluses, Forest and Hillside Hermits, Cave Dwellers, Light-keepers on the Sea Coast, Highway and Bridge Hermits, and Town Hermits. Then follow discussions and descriptions of anchorites attached to church or cloister, their order and rule, their trials and temptations, their human intercourse, and their action as prophets and counsellors and as literary recluses. A final chapter deals with the condition of recluses during the sixteenth century, and their disappearance under the waves of the Reformation movement and the dissolution of the monasteries.

The opening chapter, which deals with the island hermits, is of fascinating interest, whether it deals with St. Cuthbert and his followers on the stern Farne islets off Northumbria, or those amidst the gentler waters of the Bristol Channel, where a cripple-hermit was nurtured by the sea-gulls.

The fourth chapter deals with hermits engaged in active service for their fellow-men as light-keepers all round our coast-board. Miss Clay has much to tell us of the devoted men who gave up their lives to maintain lights or great sea-marks at such dreary places as Ilfracombe, St. Ives Head, Hunstanton, Skegness, Reculver, the South Foreland, St. Ald-

helm's Head in the Isle of Purbeck, Plymouth Hoe, Dover, and a score or so of other sites. Visitors to the Isle of Wight will remember the lantern tower on Chale Down, erected in mediæval days as a lighthouse with a hermitage and chapel attached. The octagonal tower is maintained in good repair, as it is found to be still valuable as a sea-mark. Into the walls is built a piscina, a relic of the oratory where the hermit-priest used to offer Mass for mariners in their peril.

It need not, however, be supposed that hermits chiefly frequented our coastline. They were everywhere. Derbyshire, for instance, possesses three hermitages of some fame, and of exceedingly picturesque surroundings. They are (1) Dale Hermitage, in a steep, well-wooded hillside above the ruined abbey; (2) a small cave hollowed out in the rocks of Cratcliff Tor, near Stanton-in-the-Peak, with a boldly carved large crucifix; and (3) the cave-pierced rock called Anchor Church, by the Trent, near Repton, which was the abode of the hermit saint Hardolph. It only remains to add that the value of the book is much enhanced by the fifty-four well-chosen illustrations.

Sepher Maphteah Shelomo (Book of the Key of Solomon): an Exact Facsimile of an Original Book of Magic in Hebrew.
By HERMANN GOLLANCZ. (Oxford University Press, 2l. 2s. net.)

ANOTHER name for Jewish magic is practical cabala, that branch of the cabala, namely, which consists in the application of the principles and symbols of mysticism to the art of producing supernatural effects. For if it be once granted that certain specially favoured persons have the faculty of penetrating the deepest mysteries of the cosmos, and coming into close contact with the realities that lie behind—or rather, in the mind of the cabalist, who is generally a pantheist, that permeate—the world of phenomena, the claim of the selfsame persons to the power of employing hidden forces for either practical or magic purposes may not seem so fantastic as common sense would declare. The supposed faculty of mystical insight into the inner working of the forces of the universe does not, indeed, necessarily make a thaumaturgus; but as the thorough mystic is by nature boundlessly enthusiastic about his mysticism, it would seem not unnatural for him to make the attempt of passing over from the domain of intuition (real or illusive) into that of action, or, in other words, from the theosophical to the practical cabala.

That the Jewish mysticism of which we are speaking is at bottom one and the same with all other forms of mysticism to which magical tendencies are attached is as clear as anything can be. Its roots lie far away in the ancient theosophies of the East. After various vicissitudes it reappears in a differently coloured garb

in some forms of Neo-platonism. Mediaeval Europe had its share of it. Among the Jews it grew into full bloom by the end of the thirteenth century, when its classical representative, known as the 'Zohar,' or 'Splendour,' was placed before the world. Nor was there an absence of aftergrowths in the centuries that followed. New schools of mysticism arose among the Jews, just as they arose among the Italians, the Germans, and other races, each of them basing itself on the theosophies of the past, whilst at the same time adding some peculiar features of its own.

It is, we believe, to one of these post-Zoharic schools of mysticism that the 'Maphteah Shelomo,' or 'Clavicula Solomonis,' must be assigned. In our notice of Dr. Gollancz's account of his MS. which he published in 1903 (see *The Athenæum* for October 31st in the same year), we drew attention to the fact that the Hebrew form of the work—whether the original or an adaptation from the Latin—exhibits phraseology which came into vogue after the establishment of Maimonides's school of philosophy; and as a combination of that purely philosophical vocabulary with a highly developed form of practical cabala could only have been effected when the prolonged struggle between mysticism and the intellectual movement inaugurated by Maimonides had come to an end, it would seem impossible to assume an earlier date for the work in its present form than the beginning of the fifteenth century, and it may even be that its composition or adaptation took place rather late in that century.

In the present work Dr. Gollancz supplies an excellent photographic reproduction of the entire MS., the original of which remains in his possession. For a full description of it he refers us to his publication of 1903, which we have already mentioned, but he prints, in addition, a number of extracts, with translations, by way of helping the student to read and appreciate the cursive Italian script of the original. For these helps readers, who must, of course, be Hebraists to start with, will no doubt be grateful. Our only criticism is that in some instances the effects of haste in both transcription and translation are clearly visible. Particularly misleading to the learner is the erroneous appearance on pp. xvii and xviii of a divine name of 216 letters, which, as a matter of fact, does not exist.

It is, however, only right to express our gratitude to Dr. Gollancz for the fine form in which this peculiarly interesting text has been placed before students of mysticism and folk-lore. The material thus provided will, one may confidently expect, be eagerly utilized by those who are, either by themselves or with the help of a translator, in a position to profit from it; and one day "a rigorously scientific introduction," as we suggested in our notice of 1903, may also appear.

PRIMITIVE BELIEFS.

EVER since his 'Legend of Perseus' Dr. Hartland has occupied a leading place among those English writers who occupy themselves with the evolution of religion from the anthropological point of view. His present volume on 'Ritual and Belief' is a collection of essays on the subject, some of which, including a very long one on the 'Relations of Religion and Magic,' have appeared before. Others see the light here for the first time, and it is these we shall mainly consider.

The essay on 'Learning to Think Black' contains a much-needed warning against too hasty generalizations with regard to the ideas of primitive folk. Nothing, as Dr. Hartland says, has caused more confusion than the reports which travellers have brought home with them as to the religious beliefs of what they used to call savages. Nearly all their information was derived from answers to direct questions, which the untutored mind is hardly capable of following. The savage is, besides, intensely shy of letting his ideas on such matters become known to Europeans; he frequently seeks to give the answer that he imagines will be most pleasing to his interlocutor, and he is unaccustomed to think on abstract subjects, or for long periods on any subject at all. Add the difficulties imposed by the want of a common language, and it is small wonder that missionaries and others sometimes make startling mistakes as to their converts' original beliefs. Thus it was, at one time, frequently reported that tribes existed who had no religious beliefs of any kind. Dr. Hartland thinks, however, that there has been a great advance in this respect, and that

"we are learning the lesson that only by unwearied investigation, diligent observation, sympathetic inquiry without prepossession, can we attain to a real grasp of the protean ideas and half-formulated speculations of savage minds."

We hope it may be so.

A fair instance of this improved method may be found in his two essays on 'The Haunted Widow' and 'The Philosophy of Mourning Clothes,' which we will take together. The first of these deals with the belief, common to most races of low culture, that marriage, or even any less permanent connexion, with a widow, is dangerous. This he shows to be due to the theory that the spirit of the dead husband will for some time hang round his former spouse, and look with jealousy on his supplanter. Yet is it necessary to go to the ideas of savages for examples of this? Is there not on record the case of Sara, the daughter of Raguel, with many others of the same kind in communities far removed from the state we call savage? and may it not be the same feeling that often leads a husband in making his will to put monetary obstacles in the way

Ritual and Belief: Studies in the History of Religion. By Edwin Sidney Hartland. (Williams & Norgate, 10s. 6d. net.)

The Infancy of Religion. By D. C. Owen. (Milford, 3s. 6d. net.)

for his wife's remarriage? So, too, with the use of mourning garments. Dr. Hartland thinks that it dates back to the time when dead bodies and all connected with them were taboo, and that "its first object is to distinguish those who are under the taboo from other persons; it is the sign of the plague." He will have nothing to do with the rival theory that it is intended as a disguise to protect the wearer from the attacks or malice of the dead, although he admits that it may sometimes be meant to secure his compassion, and thus to avert his wrath. Yet is it not possible that it may really be the way which primitive as well as sophisticated man has of showing his grief at the breach made by death in his family or social circle, and be intended as a mark of respect to the dead? In this case the simpler explanation seems the more probable.

Mr. Owen's book on 'The Infancy of Religion' deals with the same or some connected problems from another point of view. The Rector of Stoke Abbot says that he has spent some time on the study of early religion, and is more convinced than ever of the reality of the religious sense, and the tenacity of its hold upon primitive folk. He therefore goes in turn through primitive man's view of nature and the supernatural, and of his relations with his fellows, as well as of such matters as prayer and sacrifice and the state of the dead, and seeks to show that in all this there is the germ of progress from the worse to the better. We think, on the whole, that he makes out a good case.

As one reads such books as those here noticed, one begins to ask oneself whether modern students of comparative religion have not collected bricks enough, and whether it is not time for them to begin to build houses. The religious beliefs of savages have already been examined from nearly every conceivable point of view; and although they are by no means established, as Dr. Hartland shows, beyond the possibility of error, we have probably a sound foundation on which to build. Will not, then, some writer undertake to show step by step how these ideas gradually evolved into the elaborate systems of cult and worship representing the great religions inherent among all civilized nations? By so doing he would not only put the study of comparative religion on a better footing, but would also settle whether such philosophers as Herbert Spencer were right when they asserted that religions, like all other institutions, followed the broad lines of evolution observed by animal forms in their development. It is true that this would involve the continued study of some religion, the existence of which can be traced from the most primitive to the most elaborate form, but the material for this is not really wanting to those who know where to look for it. In the meantime, we welcome well-written and readable essays like those of Dr. Hartland and Mr. Owen, which do yeoman service in attracting the attention of the public to a deeply interesting and fairly novel subject.

AMERICAN FICTION.

World's End. By Amélie Rives. (Hurst & Blackett, 6s.)

THIS novel is devoted to a study of the contrast between selfish and unselfish love, as bestowed on the heroine, Phœbe Nelson, a young American girl who lives with her father, a student and recluse, in the wilds of Virginia. Left almost entirely to her own devices, she falls in love with an artist who is a follower of the grotesque, and whose ideas about love and marriage may be judged from his verdict on the Brownings: "They took a great passion by the nape and made it respectable." When he betrays and then deserts her, Phœbe in despair attempts to kill herself, but is rescued by an uncle of the artist, who, guessing the reason of her misery, marries her himself, in the belief that, as her affection and confidence increase, truth will force her to a full confession.

The book thereafter concerns itself chiefly with Phœbe's struggles between love and remorse, and the opening of her eyes to the differences in value between her middle-aged husband and his decadent nephew, whose position as heir to his uncle's wealth introduces complexities into the plot.

The minor characters are not lacking in interest. Indeed, one of them might well have stood for the real heroine, so sympathetically is she drawn. The book as a whole is too long, and the second half of it would have benefited by compression.

The Soul of Melicent. By James Branch Cabell. (New York, Stokes, \$1.50.)

IN a chronicle which adheres closely in style and language to the romances of the Middle Ages, the author relates the love-story of Melicent and Perion de la Forêt. Like Helen of Troy, Melicent was dowered with a fatal beauty which kindled a lasting passion in the hearts of those who saw her, and led to battle, murder, and sudden death. Of her unshakable devotion to Perion, for whose sake she twice offers to sacrifice herself, one can but record that it was of a nature to defy reason and common sense: such a passion belongs to the category of the epic, and so the author would have us regard it.

The companion portrait to Melicent's, however, is not that of Perion, but rather that of Demetrios, the pro-consul, who buys her for his wife in consideration of the freedom of her lover. Mixed with the cynicism of his character is a true appreciation of the nature of her sacrifice, which causes him to forsake all else in the attempt to turn her heart towards himself; and when Perion and he come into conflict, a noble rivalry ensues as to who shall prove the more worthy of honour.

The illustrations in colour by Mr. Howard Pyle add to a realization of the period.

Fatima. By Rowland Thomas. (Boston, Little, Brown & Co., \$1.35 net.)

IT is claimed for the author that he has employed the phraseology of 'The Arabian Nights' in this pleasant little fantasy of native Egyptian life. He has certainly not adhered over-rigidly to it: such words as "sentimental" (a novel form of superlative!) and "seedy," and such phrases as "skating on the Nile," and "giving jewels to mine uncle the Jew" (the Mont de Piété is the only establishment in Egypt, unless we except amateur money-lenders or the village "sarraf," who is not called "uncle"), are quite out of keeping. Also there are inaccuracies: a "double piastre" is not correct as a version of "ersh sa'ag"; the chief of a "riwak" does not correspond to a University professor so much as to the Dean or Warden or Rector of a college; the Sharia el Manakh does not command a view (except from the highest possible housetops) of the Nile or the Desert. The atmosphere and much of the style are excellent, and the story of Fatima, her schemes and dreams, is amusing, and not wholly improbable. There are several attractive illustrations by Mr. Joseph Gleeson.

The Pirate of Panama. By William MacLeod Raine. (New York, G. W. Dillingham Co., \$1.25 net.)

THE author has, consciously or unconsciously, steered a course so similar to that taken by Stevenson in 'Treasure Island' that comparison is inevitable, in spite of the introduction of the feminine element and the promotion of the arch-villain to gentlemanly rank. As far as adventures go, and fights, mutinies, rescues, &c., the book is as full as it can hold, and the character-drawing is fair, except in the case of the hero: he is a most disappointing person, always missing chances, and plunging himself and his colleagues into unnecessary difficulties. Of course, in these cases the villain has to be spared until the final chapters, but the author's leniency is not well organized or managed.

The Professor and the Petticoat. By Alvin Saunders Johnson. (New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1.30 net.)

THE author gives what we may, perhaps, describe as a "grateful and comforting" picture of Texas—a genial, lenient, almost pro-Negro Texas when within its own borders, assuming a war-face solely for the benefit of Northerners. In that complacent atmosphere his hero, the Professor, undergoes various wild, but amusing adventures: he comes within reasonable distance of trouble and dismay towards the end of the book, but is rescued and promoted to satisfactory and even affluent marriage with the lady of his choice by the timely death of the one and only "bad man" of the whole book.

The author has a light-handed, pleasant style, well suited to the fantasy he sets forth, and graced now and again by a telling phrase.

Via P. & O. By Jane Stocking. (New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1 net.)

THE chief merit of the letters in which the story is embodied is the picture they give of Shanghai, which is represented as a most depressing spot for white men or women. The psychological development—the transfer of a woman's love from her husband to another man—indicates itself almost from the start, and is aided by rather obvious mechanism. However, there is a certain delicate truthfulness in the portrayal of one or two of the personages, notably the young missionary girl; and the book as a whole is not without interest, though slight in every respect.

The Sword Hand of Napoleon. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. (New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1.35 net.)

THIS novel introduces to us a young officer of high family and great military attainments fighting for Napoleon; his brother, equally notable, fighting for Russia, and on behalf of the "rightful" King of France; a lovely Russian princess, adored by both brothers; and Napoleon, Ney, Berthier, and the other great personages of the Russian campaign, pass to and fro across the scene.

Of these materials Mr. Brady has made a sound and stirring romance, full of adventure and realism: he gives a fine picture of the battle of Borodino, and a full tale of the horrors of the great retreat, and he weaves the adventures of his protagonists into the whole texture with much skill. The book may not be of striking value historically, or as an exact picture of Napoleon, Alexander, and the great marshals, but it is thoroughly readable as a story.

Matthew Ferguson. By Margaret Blake. (New York, G. W. Dillingham Co., \$1.25 net.)

A PREVALENT element in much of the American fiction that has lately come under our notice is good technique: the writers are less dependent than many on the actual story, and more able to carry off its deficiencies. 'Matthew Ferguson' is a case in point. We cannot find great interest in the clever lawyer who makes for himself a career, and crowns it by marrying the lady of his ideals; we cannot even find much probability; but the story is sufficiently well-told, though it is unduly elaborate at times. Pages upon pages are spent in bringing the hero to the point of seeing what he ought to do when courting his lady-love, and these pages give the impression of psychological padding; still, in themselves they are good as to workmanship. The fault of such elaboration is that it falsifies the characters. They are drawn, and drawn out, to suit the work, the style even: the English butler is an example; he is quite unconvincing as to reality, and not sufficiently comic to be a pardonable figment. The book is too lengthy, and would have been greatly improved by compression and more decision in handling the personages.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Catholic Encyclopædia, VOL. XVI., INDEX, 24/ net. Encyclopædia Press

Contains, besides the analytical Index, additional articles, suggestions for 'Courses of Reading,' and a list of patrons.

Johanna, THE COMING CHRIST: CHRIST IN HUMANITY, 5/ net. Garden City Press

This volume is a sequel to 'The Coming Christ: Christ in You.' It includes chapters on 'The Spirit of Truth,' 'Development of the Higher Self,' and 'The Self is One.'

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Birmingham, THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FREE LIBRARIES COMMITTEE.

Includes a list of donors, and financial and statistical statements.

Richmond, Surrey, THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMITTEE, 1913-14.

Includes the usual statistical and financial statements, and a list of donors.

POETRY.

Panæmolpos, THE POET, Vol. I. No. 2, 6d.

Containing eleven short pieces entitled 'Consecrations,' and pen-and-ink decorations by Mr. Josef Prochazka.

Roslyn (Guy), A BOOK OF VERSE. Walter Scott Publishing Co.

A collection of miscellaneous verses, chiefly on love and aspects of nature. Some are reproduced from *All the Year Round*, *Chambers's Journal*, and other periodicals.

Schlütze (Martin), SONGS AND POEMS.

Chicago, Laurentian Publishers
A miscellaneous collection, including love-songs, 'Songs of the Common Life,' 'Songs of Seasons and Hours,' 'Discourses,' and epigrams.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Brown University Historical Catalogue, 1764-1914.

Providence, Rhode Island, University
This volume, published in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the University, contains a reprint of its charter, a list of professors and other officers, and a record of past and present students, classified under headings.

Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts, RELATING TO ENGLISH AFFAIRS, existing in the Archives and Collections of Venice, and in Other Libraries of Northern Italy, Vol. XIX., edited by Allen B. Hinds, 15/ Stationery Office

The present volume covers the period April 25th, 1625-October 31st, 1626, and includes a long Preface by Mr. Hinds.

Collins (Varnum Lansing), PRINCETON, 6/6 net. Milford

An account of the development of the College from its foundation in 1746. It is illustrated.

Dewey (Stoddard), FOUR FRENCH ADVENTURERS (from the "Causes Célèbres"), 1/ net. Nelson

Short biographies of Antheime Collet, Pierre Coignard, Charles of Navarre, and Louis de Marsilly. Notes and a list of the chief events between 1774 and 1840 are added.

Griffin (Grace Gardner), WRITINGS ON AMERICAN HISTORY, 1912, a Bibliography of Books and Articles on United States and Canadian History published during the year 1912, with some Memoranda on Other Portions of America, 8/6 net. Milford

An annotated Bibliography, with Preface and Index. It is the seventh number of a series begun in 1906.

Houssaye (Henry), NAPOLEON AND THE CAMPAIGN OF 1814, 8/6 net. Hugh Rees

A translation by Brevet-Major R. S. McClintock. It is illustrated with three maps.

Mattingly (Harold), OUTLINES OF ANCIENT HISTORY FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE WEST, A.D. 476, 10/6 net. Cambridge University Press

This work is one of a series of three Outline Histories projected by the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press. It "follows the ordinary geographical acceptance of that term (Ancient History), including the history of the Nearer East, of Europe and the north of Africa, but excluding the outlying civilizations of China and India."

Thacker (Fred. S.), THE THAMES HIGHWAY, A HISTORY OF THE INLAND NAVIGATION, 6/ net. Thacker

The extent of the author's survey is from Cricklade to Kew. In a forthcoming volume he will deal with the history of the several locks and weirs.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Adams (Mary), A LITTLE BOOK ON MAP PROJECTION, 2/ net. Philip

A little book describing how maps are made, and illustrated with diagrams. No knowledge of trigonometry is assumed, but a few examples of the application of higher mathematics to map projection are given in the Appendix. Dr. John Adams contributes a preface.

Breul (Karl), WILLKOMMEN IN CAMBRIDGE, schlichte Antworten auf kluge Fragen, 1/6 net. Cambridge University Press

A third edition of this guide, revised and enlarged.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Austin (H. R.), HOW TO SWIM, 1/ net. Methuen

A practical book for teachers and learners. It explains the various strokes in detail, and gives information on life-saving, water-polo, &c. It is illustrated with photographs and diagrams.

ECONOMICS.

Mitchell (Sydney Knox), STUDIES IN TAXATION UNDER JOHN AND HENRY III., 8/6 net. Milford

This work gives an account of the extraordinary income of English kings during the period of transition from feudal to modern taxation, and describes the circumstances in which each tax was levied and the amount yielded.

SOCIOLOGY.

Hopkins (John), THE FAMILY CHAIN, Marriage and Relationships of Native Australian Tribes, 1/ Watts

A study of the evolution of marriage among Australian natives, whose system is "the exchange of sisters by two men of different families."

POLITICS.

Brown (W. Jethro), THE UNDERLYING PRINCIPLES OF MODERN LEGISLATION, 6/ net. Murray

A third edition, revised and enlarged. See review in *The Athenæum*, Feb. 17, 1912, p. 187.

PHILOLOGY.

Scottish Dialects Committee, TRANSACTIONS, No. I. Aberdeen Training Centre: the Committee

Includes a description of symbols used in phonetic texts, the first instalment (A-B) of a General Vocabulary of Unrecorded Scottish Words, and a list of correspondents who sent in words.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

Fletcher (Robert Huntington), PRINCIPLES OF COMPOSITION AND LITERATURE FOR STUDENTS AND READERS OF ENGLISH. New York, A. S. Barnes

A textbook for use in colleges.

Notestein (Lucy Lillan) and Dunn (Waldo Hilary), THE MODERN SHORT-STORY, A Study of the Form: its Plot, Structure, Development, and Other Requirements. New York, A. S. Barnes

An examination of the typical modern form of the short-story, as illustrated by the work of a few well-known writers. It is intended primarily as a textbook for use in colleges.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Kirtland (John Copeland) and Rogers (George Benjamin), AN INTRODUCTION TO LATIN, 5/ Macmillan

An introduction to Latin grammar and syntax. The book is illustrated, and a Vocabulary is given.

Sea-King's Son (The) and Fisherman Grim, from the Story 'Fisherman Grim' by Mary C. Rowsell, 3/4d.

One of Messrs. Blackie's "Story Book" Readers for children of 10 to 11.

Tennyson, ENOCH ARDEN, edited, with Introduction and Notes, by Hugh Marwick, 1/ Oxford, Clarendon Press

In this Introduction the editor gives a sketch of Tennyson's life, some account of his poetic methods, and an appreciation of the poem.

Wanderings (The) of Rama, Prince of India, with Introduction, Notes, &c., by Wallace Gandy, 1/ Macmillan

The Notes consist of a brief Glossary, questions and subjects for essays and composition in verse, and suggestions for further study.

Ward (Cornelia Carhart), ORAL COMPOSITION, a Textbook for High Schools, 4/6 net. Macmillan

The book is divided into three parts: 'The Conditions of Good Speaking,' 'Kinds of Writing and Speaking,' and 'Topics and Illustrative Material.'

FICTION.

Anderson (Frederick Irving), THE ADVENTURES OF THE INFALLIBLE GODAHL, \$1 net. New York, Crowell

The story of the exploits of an American Arsène Lupin.

Blake (Margaret), MATTHEW FERGUSON, \$1.25 net. New York, Dillingham

See p. 178

Brady (Cyrus Townsend), THE SWORD HAND OF NAPOLEON, \$1.35 net. New York, Dodd & Mead

See p. 178.

Cabell (James Branch), THE SOUL OF MELICENT, \$1.50. New York, Stokes

See p. 178.

Ferber (Edna), ROAST BEEF MEDIUM, the Business Adventures of Emma McChesney, \$1.20 net. New York, Stokes

A new edition.

Glaspell (Susan), THE GLORY OF THE CONQUERED the Story of a Great Love. New York, Stokes

A fourteenth edition.

Harraden (Beatrice), OUT OF THE WRECK I RISE, 7d. net. Nelson

A cheap reprint.

Johnson (Alvin Saunders), THE PROFESSOR AND THE PETTICOAT, \$1.30 net. New York, Dodd & Mead

See p. 178.

Journal (The) of a Recluse, translated from the Original French, \$1.25 net. New York, Crowell

A fifth edition.

Marquis (Reina Melcher), THE TORCH BEARER, \$1.30 net. New York, Appleton

The heroine comes to regret her marriage with a man of inferior intellect who does not value her literary gifts. A reconciliation is ultimately effected when she finds that her talent has been inherited by their son.

Prouty (Olive Higgins), BOBBIE, GENERAL MANAGER, \$1.25 net. New York, Stokes

A new edition.

Raine (William Macleod), THE PIRATE OF PANAMA, a Tale of the Fight for Buried Treasure, \$1.25 net. New York, Dillingham

See p. 178.

Stocking (Jane), VIA P. & O., a True Love-Story, \$1 net. New York, Dodd & Mead

See p. 178.

Sullivan (Margaret Davies), GODDESS OF THE DAWN, \$1.25 net. New York, Dillingham

The author gives an account of the heroine's college life, and of the development of her love for a sculptor, which is interrupted by various episodes.

Thomas (Rowland), FATIMA, \$1.35 net. New York, Little & Brown

See p. 178.

Thomas (Rowland), FELICIDAD, the Romantic Adventures of an Enthusiastic Young Pessimist, \$1.25 net. Boston, Little & Brown

The hero, sailing aimlessly in search of adventures with his Spanish servant, arrives at Felicidad, a sleepy town on an island in the Pacific, and decides to make a home there.

Willis (Honoré), THE HEART OF THE DESERT, \$1.25 net. New York, Stokes

A new edition.

Yates (Dorford), THE BROTHER OF DAPHNE, 6/ Ward & Lock

This novel chronicles the many flirtations of a man

Young (F. E. Mills), CHIP, 1/ net. Lane

A cheap edition.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Britannic Review, AUGUST, 1/ net.

Eyre & Spottiswoode
Some of the items are 'Joseph Chamberlain,' by Mr. Ben H. Morgan; 'Empire Development and British Columbia,' by Sir Richard McBride; and 'Mechanical Transport for the Imperial Forces,' by Mr. Horace Wyatt.

British Review, AUGUST, 1/ net.

Williams & Norgate
The present number opens with an article on 'The Tragedy of Sarajevo and its Import,' by Mr. W. B. Forster-Bovill. Other items are 'Futurism and the Futurists,' by Mr. R. F. Smalley, and the first instalment of a story, 'Eccles of Beccles,' by Mr. Wilfrid Ward, which is illustrated by Mr. G. K. Chesterton.

Classical Review, AUGUST, 1/ net.

Murray
Includes 'The Persian Expedition to Delphi,' by Mr. S. Casson; 'Prose Rhythm in Welsh and English,' by Prof. Rhys Roberts; and a number of reviews, especially of books in the "Loeb Classical Library."

Empire Review and Magazine, 1/ net.

Macmillan
A Diplomatist surveys 'The European Situation' at the time when Austria-Hungary declared war upon Serbia; Lord Sydenham discusses 'The Channel Tunnel' in its military aspect; and Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes writes on the 'Trade of Canada.'

English Review, AUGUST, 1/ net.

17-21, Tavistock Street, W.C.
Mr. Norman Douglas contributes a chapter entitled 'Southern Saintliness,' from his forthcoming book on 'Old Calabria'; Mrs. Walter M. Gallichan discusses the economic position of the unmarried mother; and Mr. Neil Lyons writes a short sketch called 'Two Terrorists.'

Geographical Journal, AUGUST, 2/

Royal Geographical Society
Some of the features are 'Famous Maps in the British Museum,' by Mr. J. A. J. de Villiers; 'Climatic Changes,' by Mr. Ellsworth Huntington; and 'The Pampaconas River,' by Mr. Hiram Bingham.

Hindustan Review, JULY, 10 annas.

Allahabad, Ghosh
Includes 'Plato and Shankara, a Comparative Study in Philosophy,' by Dr. Prabhu Dutt Shastri; 'Mental Deficiency Act,' by the Rev. A. R. Slater; and 'Hinduism under Western Influence,' by Mr. Pramatha Nath Bose.

International Journal of Ethics, JULY, 2/6

George Allen
Some of the features are 'Casuistry and Ethics,' by Mr. G. A. Johnston, and 'The Vedanta Philosophy and the Doctrine of Maya,' by Mr. S. Radhakrishnan.

Mariner's Mirror, AUGUST, 1/ net.

Society for Nautical Research
Includes 'Seventeenth-Century Rigging,' by Mr. Alan Moore, and 'An Artist's Notes at the Battle of the Nile,' by Mr. Louis Paul.

Month (The), AUGUST, 1/

Longmans
This number opens with an article on the Cardiff Congress, by the Rev. S. F. Smith. Other features are 'The Mind of a Child,' by Mr. R. A. Eric Shepherd, and 'The Franciscan Order and its Branches,' by the Rev. Dominic Devas.

National Review, AUGUST, 2/6 net.

14, Tavistock Street, W.C.
Some of the features are 'The Hundred Years' Peace Celebration,' by Mr. A. G. Bradley; 'The Army and Civil War,' by Lord Roberts; and 'Imperialism and Motherhood,' by the Countess of Selborne.

Nineteenth Century, 2/6

Spottiswoode
Includes articles on 'Our Dwindling Army,' by Lord Roberts; 'Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary,' by Sir Harry Johnston; 'More New Letters of Jane Welsh Carlyle,' by Mr. Alexander Carlyle; and 'American Humour,' by Prof. Stephen Leacock.

Occult Review, AUGUST, 7d. net.

Rider
'The Mysticism of Schelling,' by Miss Clare Eliot; 'Hindu Mythology,' by Mr. H. S. Redgrove; and 'Some Breton Legends and Beliefs,' by Mr. Vere D. Short, are among the contents.

Socialist Review, JULY-SEPTEMBER, 6d. net.

Independent Labour Party
Dr. G. B. Clark contributes some recollections of the foundation of the International Workingmen's Association, and Mr. M. Beer examines its historical significance. Mr. David A. Wilson considers the question, 'What is Wrong with the British Army?'

Town Planning Review, Vol. V. No. 2, 2/6 net.

Liverpool University Press
'Town Planning and Amenities,' by Mr. S. D. Adshad; 'Berlin: its Growth and Present State,' by Mr. Patrick Abercrombie; and 'Town Planning in Canada and the United States,' by Mr. Thomas Adams, are among the contents.

United Service Magazine, AUGUST, 2/

Clowes
Some of the articles are 'Progress in Aeronautics,' by Major H. Bannerman-Phillips; 'Horses for the Territorial Force,' by Major W. G. Grant; and 'The Volunteers of Ireland, a Retrospect,' by Col. R. H. Mackenzie.

Vineyard, AUGUST, 6d. net.

Dent
Includes 'Language, Mechanical and Vital,' by the Rev. R. L. Gales; 'Character and Machinery,' by Dr. Greville MacDonald; and 'The Tree, a Poem,' by Katharine Tynan.

GENERAL.

Aston (Sir George), SEA, LAND, AND AIR STRATEGY, a Comparison, 10/6 net.

Murray
This work deals with the combined strategy of armies and naval and air fleets, and contains chapters 'On Objectives and on Sea Warfare,' 'On Air Warfare,' 'On the Invasion of Islands,' &c.

Bainbridge (Oliver), RAMBLES IN THOUGHT LAND, 2/6 net.

Heath & Cranton
A collection of aphorisms.

Johnson (V. E.), MODERN MODELS, 1/6 net.

C. A. Pearson
Gives full details for the construction and working of model aeroplanes and dirigibles, and other mechanical apparatus in model form.

Nosegay of Everlastings from Katherine Tingley's 'Garden of Helpful Thoughts.'

Point Loma, Cal., Râja Yoga College
A collection of extracts from Miss Tingley's speeches and writings.

Oriental Translation Fund, New Series, Vol. XXIII, VIŠRAMĀNI, THE STORY OF THE LOVES OF VIS AND RAMIN, a Romance of Ancient Persia, translated from the Georgian Version by Oliver Wardrop, 10/

Asiatic Society
Mr. Wardrop has written a brief Preface to his translation, and added classified Indexes.

Sawyer (Joseph Dillaway), HOW TO MAKE A COUNTRY PLACE. New York, Orange Judd
See p. 172.

Stitchery Annual, 1/ net.

R.T.S.
Containing Nos. 5 to 8 of 'Stitchery,' the quarterly supplement to *The Girl's Own Paper*.

United States National Museum, PROCEEDINGS, Vol. XLVI. Washington, Govt. Printing Office

Includes many articles on scientific subjects, illustrated by plates and diagrams in the text. Among the contributors are Mr. R. S. Bassler, Miss Mary J. Rathbun, and Mr. William Schaus.

Vane (Capt. Sir Francis), THE OTHER ILLUSIONS, 6d.

National Labour Press
The writer deals with various aspects of war, apart from the economic "illusion" set forth by Norman Angell.

PAMPHLETS.

Jowett (F. W.) and Jones (Robert), PARLIAMENTARY LABOUR POLICY AND THE BRADFORD RESOLUTION, 1d. National Labour Press

A protest against the Party system of treating "every important decision of the House of Commons as a vote of confidence, on the refusal of which a dissolution may follow as a penalty."

Myers (Tom), HOUSING AND HEALTH, with a Preface by F. W. Jowett, 1d.

National Labour Press
A pamphlet dealing with some of the problems arising out of existing housing conditions.

SCIENCE.

Marvels of Insect Life, PART V., 7d. net.

Hutchinson
Includes illustrated articles on hawk-moths, crickets, and bird-winged butterflies.

Oliver (H. Uren), OUR TEETH AND OUR HEALTH, 1/ net.

Murby
A little book on the hygiene of the mouth, giving information on diseases due to bad teeth, and the best means of prevention.

Snell (John Ferguson), ELEMENTARY HOUSEHOLD CHEMISTRY, an Introductory Textbook for Students of Home Economics, 5/6 net.

Macmillan
A manual intended primarily for students who have had no previous training in general science.

Stebbing (Edward Percy), INDIAN FOREST INSECTS OF ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE: COLEOPTERA, 15/

Indian Government Publications
The aim of the book is "the study of the Insect Fauna of the Indian forests from the economic standpoint." The author has confined himself in this volume to the Coleoptera, and the region dealt with is India, Ceylon, and Burma. There are plates and textual illustrations.

FINE ART.

Anglo-American Exposition, American Fine Art Section, ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 2/6 net.

St. Catherine Press
See p. 184.

Gallatin (A. E.), THE PORTRAITS AND CARICATURES OF JAMES MCNEILL WHISTLER, an Iconography, 10/6 net.

Lane
A study of the portraits by himself and other artists, and the busts, plaques, caricatures, and photographs of Whistler. Twenty reproductions of portraits and caricatures are given, of which ten are published for the first time.

Gallatin (A. E.), WHISTLER'S PASTELS, AND OTHER MODERN PROFILES, 10/6 net.

Lane
A new edition, containing additional chapters on "Max": Caricaturist, and 'The Paintings of Frederick C. Frieseke.'

Hunter (The) Archæological Society, TRANSACTIONS, July.

Sheffield, J. W. Northend
The Hunter Archæological Society was formed about two and a half years ago, and this is its first volume of published records. It includes articles on 'The House at the Church Gates,' by Mr. R. E. Leader; 'Sheffield in the Fourteenth Century,' by Mr. Edmund Curtis; 'Archæological Finds in and around Hallamshire,' by Mr. T. Winder; Notes and Queries, Synopses of Lectures, &c.

MUSIC.

Austin (Frederic), A CYCLE OF TRADITIONAL SONGS IN A FARMHOUSE, Songs arranged with Accompaniment for Pianoforte or Orchestra, 1/

Novello
Bowie (Percy), CRADLE SONG ('What does Little Birdie Say?') Words by Tennyson, 1/6 net.

Novello
Ferrari (Gustave), IMPRESSIONS ('L'Almanach aux Images'), a Vocal Suite for Soli and Chorus of Ladies' Voices, the Poem by Tristan Klingsor, the English Version by W. G. Rothery, 1/

Novello
Holbrooke (Joseph), NOCTURNE FOR CLARINET AND PIANOFORTE; and NOCTURNE FOR VIOLIN AND PIANOFORTE (Op. 55, No. 1), 2/ net each.

Novello
Jaques-Dalcroze, FOUR CHARACTERISTIC DANCES FOR PIANOFORTE SOLO, 2/ net.

Novello
Johnson (Noel), TWO SONGS: I. REMEMBRANCE; II. A SONG OF YESTERDAY, the Words by Gordon Le Sueur, 2/ net.

Novello
Lloyd (Charles Harford), A WET SHEET AND A FLOWING SEA, arranged as a Two-Part Song for Female Voices, Words written by Allan Cunningham, 3d.

Novello
Novello's Octavo Anthems: No. 1049, LORD OF THE WORLDS ABOVE, Anthem for Festival or General Use, composed by John E. West. Words from a Hymn by Dr. Isaac Watts; No. 1050, FEAR NOT, O LORD, Harvest Anthem for Parish Choirs, composed by Edward Elgar; and No. 1051, LORD OF THE HARVEST, Hymn Anthem for Solo Voice and Chorus, the Music composed by Richard Redhead, revised and edited by Alfred Redhead, Words by Joseph Anstice, 3d. each.

Novello
Novello's Part-Song Book: No. 1303, THE SONG OF THE THRUSH, the Words written by George Earle, the Music composed by Richard Walthew, 4d.; and No. 1305, YOUTHFUL, CHARMING CHLOE, the Words written by Robert Burns, the Music composed by W. McNaught, 3d.

Novello
Novello's School Songs: No. 1166, THE DONKEY RIDE, by Percy Bowie, Words by Herbert Austin, 2d.; and No. 1167, BABY SEED'S SONG, by Esther J. Fox, Words by E. Nesbit Bland, 1 1/2d.

Novello
Novello's School Songs: No. 1212, TOM-TIT, Words by Herbert Kennedy, Music by Colin Taylor, 3d.

Novello
Organ Transcriptions by George J. Bennett: No. 11, PRELUDE; No. 12, TRANSFORMATION SCENE; and No. 13, GOOD FRIDAY MUSIC, from 'Parsifal,' by Richard Wagner, 1/6 net each.

Organ Transcriptions by A. Herbert Brewer:
No. 18, HUNGARIAN MARCH, by Hector Berlioz, 2/ net. Novello

Oriana—Collection of Early Madrigals, British and Foreign: No. 79, DAINY, FINE, SWEET NYMPH; No. 80, NOW IS THE MONTH OF MAYING; No. 82, WHAT SAITH MY DAINY DARLING? No. 83, THUS SAITH MY GALATEA; No. 84, MY LOVELY WANTON JEWEL; No. 86, THOSE DAINY DAFFADILLIES; and No. 87, SINGING ALONE, composed by Thomas Morley, edited by Lionel Benson, 3d. each. Novello

Oriana: No. 85, DISSI A L' AMATA MIA LUCIDA STELLA, English Translation by A. C. Curtis composed by Luca Marenzio, edited by Lionel Benson, 3d. Novello

Original Compositions for the Organ (New Series): No. 32, CAPRICE DE CONCERT, composed by J. Stuart Archer, 2/ net. Novello

Ouseley (Rev. Sir F. A. Gore), JERUSALEM ON HIGH, Words by the Rev. Samuel Crossman, 1d. Novello

Purcell (Henry), THE FAIRY QUEEN, an Opera, edited by J. S. Shedlock, 2/3 Novello

Short Settings of the Office for the Holy Communion: No. 52, JOHN IRELAND, IN C, 1/ Novello

To Music, to Becalm his Fever, PART-SONG, Words by Herrick. Music by H. J. Timothy, 3d. Novello

Wilson (Archibald W.), WITH ALL THY HOSTS, O LORD, WE SING. Short, Unaccompanied Anthem for Four Voices, suitable for Christmas, founded upon the Melody of Luther's Christmas Chorale, 'Von Himmel Hoch,' 1½d. Novello

FOREIGN.

THEOLOGY.

Pantheon Babylonicum, NOMINA DEORUM ET TEXTIBUS CUNEIFORMIBUS EXCERPTA ET ORDINE ALPHABETICO DISTRIBUTA, adjuvanti-bus Romeo Panara, Ios. Patseh, C.S.S.R., Nic. Schneider, edidit Antonius Deimel.

Rome, Pontificii Institutio Biblico
One of the "Scripta Pontificii Institutii Biblici." The Alphabetical Index is preceded by an Introduction on the sources used and the Babylonian conceptions of divinity.

LAW.

Quellen zur Geschichte des Römisch-Kanonischen Processes im Mittelalter, herausgegeben von Dr. Ludwig Wahrmund: Vol. II. Part II. DIE SUMMA AUREA DES WILHELMUS DE BROKEDA, 20m. Innsbruck, Universitäts-Buchhandlung
Latin text, with critical notes at the bottom of the page, and an Introduction.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Moses ben Maimon: sein Leben, seine Werke, und sein Einfluss, Vol. II. Leipzig, Gustav Fock

Eight chapters by different writers illustrating the subject from various points of view. A third volume is promised, which will deal specially with philosophy.

Recueil des Actes du Comité de Salut Public, AVEC LA CORRESPONDANCE OFFICIELLE DES REPRÉSENTANTS EN MISSION ET LE REGISTRE DU CONSEIL EXÉCUTIF PROVISOIRE, publié par F. A. Aulard. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale
Covering the period May 10th–June 2nd, 1795.

Recueil des Actes du Directoire Exécutif (PROCÈS-VERBAUX, ARRÊTÉS, INSTRUCTIONS, LETTRES, ET ACTES DIVERS), publiés et annotés par A. Debidour, Vol. III.

Paris, Imprimerie Nationale
This volume covers the period July 4th–October 6th, 1796.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Doutté (Edmond), MISSIONS AU MAROC, en Tribu. Paris, Geuthner
An account of expeditions in Morocco, illustrated with numerous photographs by the author and eight coloured plates from drawings by M. A. Corson.

PHILOLOGY.

Wendt (Dr. G.), SYNTAX DES HEUTIGEN ENGLISCH: Part II. DIE SATZLEHRE, 5m. Heidelberg, Carl Winter

The subject is divided into numerous sections, and English usage is shown by copious citations.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Mercur de France, 1er Août, 1fr. 50.

Paris, 26, Rue de Condé
This number opens with an article by M. Henry Dérioux on 'L'Œuvre Romanesque de M. Henri de Régner.' Other features are a poem, 'Adieu,' by M. Maurice Montarré, and an article, 'Le Chevalier Gluck et sa "Réforme" de l'Opéra,' by M. J. G. Prod'homme.

Revue Critique des Idées et des Livres, 25 JUILLET 1fr.

Paris, 155, Boulevard Saint-Germain
The features of this issue include 'Le parfait Égoïste,' by le Prince de Ligne; 'Anecdotes sur le Prince de Ligne,' by M. Pierre Gilbert; and 'Romantiques de la Province,' by M. André M. de Poncheville.

Revue Politique Internationale, Août, 3fr. 50.

Paris, 71, Rue de Rennes
'La Crise du Suffrage Universel en France,' by M. Joseph Reinach; 'La Crise Irlandaise,' by Mr. Stephen Gwynn; and 'La Troisième Conférence de la Haye,' by M. le Baron A. de Hold-Ferneck, are among the features of the present number.

WAR.

THE serpent-horror writhing in her hair,
And crowning cruel brows bent o'er the ground

That she would crimson now from many a wound,

Medusa-like, I seem to see her there—
War! with her petrifying eyes astare—

And can no longer listen to the sound
Of song-birds in the harvest fields around;

Such prophecies do her mute lips declare.

Evils? Can any greater be than they
That troop licentious in her brutal train?
Uninvited honour? She brings
shame—

Shame more appalling than men dare
to name,

Betraying them that die and them that slay,
And making of the earth a hell of pain!

FLORENCE EARLE COATES.

'A PILGRIMAGE IN SURREY.'

5, Kensington Park Road, W., July 27, 1914.

I wish to thank you for the kindly notice of my 'Pilgrimage in Surrey' which appeared in your issue of the 25th inst., and at the same time enter a little defence for what I have done and left undone.

1. About Milton Court.—I was aware of the alterations made on the gables of this house, and have devoted considerable space to the subject on pp. 220, 221, vol. ii.; but I think the reviewer has fallen into a slight error in saying that the change was from circular to peaked gables. So far as I can learn, it was the other way about.

2. St. Martha's.—I tried, but was unable, to find vantage-ground enabling me to make a closer drawing of the church, showing its situation. There is a better one than mine from near the Postford ponds, but it has been done to death.

3. My reasons for not quoting from the 'Victoria Counties History' were these: I had tentatively arranged my plan before the first volumes of that History were issued, and most of my MSS. had been in the printers' hands for nearly a year before the final volume was published. I did not consider that I was justified in appropriating other men's work while it was still running through the press; it did not seem an honourable thing to do, and I tried to make the best use possible of material already in existence. This may seem a "simple" explanation, but it is the only one.

4. I knew the Scottish tradition about the body of James IV., but have never been able to find any satisfactory basis for it. The body was embalmed. The features and

physical appearance of the Scottish king were familiar to Henry VIII. and many of those surrounding him. The risks of substituting another body for that of James IV. seem to me to have been too great to render the story probable.

Finally, as to my spelling of some place-names. I fear that I am rather foolish in my liking for old spellings, but not altogether wilfully. Ewehurst, after all, is only "the ewe wood," and the third letter does not seem redundant. Byfleet I take to be an abbreviation of "By (th)e Fleet," describing the village as situated near a fleet, or backwater, which probably disappeared when the Wey was made navigable by Sir Richard Weston in 1651.

JAMES S. OGILVY.

SHELLEY'S 'ODE TO LIBERTY' AND 'THE REVOLT OF ISLAM.'

130, Victoria Drive, Eastbourne, Aug. 2, 1914.

I AM much obliged to Dr. Chapman for his cordial acceptance of my reading of the line "All ye have thought and done," &c., and am glad to have it confirmed by a devotee of Shelley. Further, I must admit that his understanding of "vibrated" in the sense of "brandished" is decidedly better than my own ("vibrated in response to"), and it is the one actually given in the Shelley Concordance. At the same time, I do not think this does more than raise the ordinary reading to a level with Mr. Forman's, and it is strange that in a note to the Aldine Edition, which I have just got, he is evidently still in favour of his brother's emendation (for such it is), and does not consider the evidence of the Harvard MS. conclusive against it.

With regard to "I will record the same," I am impenitent. It is certain that the use of "same" without "the," as a substitute for "it," is confined to the language of business and trade, and I think it is correct to say that the pronominal use of "the same," even with the article, is only to be found in business language or in more or less intentional imitations of "the same," and I cannot help feeling that in poetry it is inadmissible.

I should like to take this opportunity of referring to an obvious emendation in 'The Revolt of Islam,' Canto III. stanza xxxi., where the word "bent" is repeated as a rhyme. Although Shelley has several times, against all metrical rule, used the same word twice to make a rhyme, the present case is not one of these, but is a mere automatic copying of the previous "bent," instead of the word which the writer evidently intended, namely, "meant." I am glad to say that this correction has been already accepted from me by two editors of the poet.

J. NETTLESHIP.

STEVENSONIANA AND OTHER BOOKS AND MSS.

ON Thursday, July 23rd, and the following day, Messrs. Sotheby sold valuable books and manuscripts, the property of Mr. J. E. Anderson, Sir Stewart Forbes, the Earl of Northesk, and Lady Binning, with autograph letters, manuscripts, and books by R. L. Stevenson, the property of Mr. Lloyd Osbourne. The chief prices were the following: Boccaccio, Decamerone, 5 vols., 1757, 126l. Histoire du Siècle d'Alexandre, bound for Maria Leczinska, 1762, 20l. 5s. Piron, Œuvres, 3 vols., 1758, bound for Marie Joséphine de Savoie, 1758, 39l. Horace, Opera, 2 vols., 1733–7, 39l. Horæ, printed by Pigouchet for Vostre, 1500, 20l.; another, Franco-Flemish MS., 15th century, 37l.; another, with 12 miniatures, 98l.; another, French MS., Bayeux Use, 80l.; another, Italian, with 5 miniatures, 345l. Motets pour la Chapelle du Roi, bound for

Louis XVI., 1789, 26l. Keats, *Endymion*, 1818, 21l. La Fontaine, *Fables Choies*, 6 vols., 1765-75, 98l.; *Contes et Nouvelles*, 2 vols., 1762, 90l. Psalter, English MS., early 14th century, 49l. Laborde, *Choix de Chansons*, 4 vols., 1775, 205l. Pyne, *Royal Residences*, 3 vols., 1819, 20l. Coloured portraits (77) of French actors and actresses, after 1773, 39l. Bible, Anglo-Norman MS., early 14th century, 195l. Virgil, *Æneid*, MS., 13th century, imperfect, 24l. Spenser, *Faerie Queene*, 1590, 120l. Ben Jonson, *Alchemist*, 1612, 80l. R. de Bury, *Philobiblon*, printed at Cologne, 1473, 150l. Hasted, *History of Kent*, 4 vols., 1778-99, 21l. Holbein, *Imitations of Original Drawings*, 1792, 49l. Daniell, *Voyage round Great Britain*, 8 vols., 1814-25, 63l. Alken, a collection of 116 coloured aquatints, 49l. Gould, *Birds of Europe*, 22 original parts, 1837, 35l.; *Birds of Great Britain*, 5 vols., 1873, 31l. Mrs. Bowdich, *Freshwater Fishes of Great Britain*, with 44 hand-coloured drawings, 1828, 47l. Sir J. Reynolds, *Works*, 3 vols., 1820, &c., 20l. Piranesi, *Opere Varie*, 6 vols., 1750-62, 52l. *Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent*, 1564, 41l. A collection of 45 maps published at Venice, 1561-9, 185l. Two Greek documents from Western India, one dated 88 B.C., and an undeciphered document, probably in Pehlevi, both discovered in the Auroman Mountains, 220l. The clock which suggested to Dickens the title 'Master Humphrey's Clock,' dated 1829, 120l. Miniature portrait of General Wolfe, 20l.; a lock of General Wolfe's hair, 30l.; Wolfe's copy of the trial of Admiral Byng, 1757, 85l. Andrew Lang, *Parson Kelly*, autograph MS. of the first seven chapters, 20l. Original manuscripts for 'The New Amphion,' by R. Browning, R. L. Stevenson, Sir J. M. Barrie, &c., 200l.

Of the relics of R. L. Stevenson, the most important were: autograph draft of his evidence at a mock trial at Davos, 1881, 39l. Authors and Publishers, autograph MS., over 5 pp., 60l. Letter to Lloyd Osbourne, 2 pp., 1880, supposed to be dictated by his dog Chuchy, 24l.; another, about the same date, 20l.; another, from Vallima, 1890-91, 26l.; another, about their collaboration on 'The Wrecker,' Sept. 29, 1890, 72l.; another, mentioning the originals of some characters in his books, autumn, 1890, 36l.; another, 1888, containing instructions as to dealing with his literary property in the event of his death, 31l. Random Memories, autograph notes on Homburg and Edinburgh, 70l. Autograph MS. of 'David Balfour,' Chap. XXII., 80l. Letter to a missionary on contagious diseases in Samoa, 20l. Letter to his mother, Dec. 26, 1880, headed 'A Christmas Sermon,' 46l. Autograph verses to his wife, 4 lines, 1887, 39l.; four similar verses, 1885, 37l. Autograph MS. headed 'Canonmills,' 1893-4, 39l. Draft of a letter to an autograph hunter, 28l. Letter to his mother, Oct. 16, 1874, 31l.; another to his father, Feb. 15, 1878, 53l. Autograph note on his probable future career, April, 1873, 101l. Autograph MS., about 36 pp. of various drafts and notes for 'Weir of Hermiston,' probably written in 1892, 228l. The map of Treasure Island from which the published map was reproduced, 44l. Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde, presentation copy to S. L. Osbourne, 20l. Henley and Stevenson, *Admiral Guinea*, 1884; *Beau Austin*, 1884; *Macaire*, 1885, all presentation copies to S. L. Osbourne from W. E. Henley, 43l. Edinburgh University Magazine, 1871, Stevenson's copy with autograph inscription, 71l. Roget, *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases*, 1885, Stevenson's copy, with humorous inscriptions, 29l. Moral Emblems, Davos, 1882, 30l.; Moral Emblems, a second collection, Davos, 1882, 26l. The Graver and the Pen, n.d., 31l.; another copy, 35l. Rob and Ben; or, The Pirate and the Apothecary, a set of three woodcuts, 32l. Lord Nelson pointing out to Sea, woodcut, 25l. 10s. I'll sing you a Tale of a Tropical Sea, a broadside, 1889, 130l.

The total of the sale was 6,526l. 19s.

On Monday, July 27th, and the two following days, Messrs. Sotheby held their last book sale of the season, which included the property of the late Mr. W. O. Danckwerts, the late General Jago-Trelawny, and the Rev. F. D. C. Wickham, the chief prices being: *Furtwängler and Reichhold, Griechische Vasenmalerei*, Series I. and II. and 2 parts of Series III., 1900-12, 20l. Schütz and Ziegler, *Collection de 36 Vues de la Ville de Vienne*, 1780, &c., 170l. Piranesi, *Vedute di Roma*, 2 vols., 28l. General Stud Book, 20 vols., 1820-1905, 22l. 10s. Suetonius, *Vitæ XII. Caesarum*, in old stamped binding, with chain, 1493, 21l. 10s. Lithgow, *The Pilgrime's Farewell*, 1618, 35l. Greene, *Philomela*, 1615, 20l. A collection of 370 old book-plates, 20l.; and 160 book-plates by C. W. Sherborn, 35l.

The total of the sale was 2,235l. 2s. 6d.

Literary Gossip.

SINCE our last number appeared this country has joined in the war now devastating Europe. It is difficult to realize even the immediate effects of an engagement of forces on so immense a scale, and involving such worldwide interests. But some dislocation of business of every kind is obvious, including the business of book-production. The war has already thrust aside every other interest in the press. We only hope that the check on the intellectual life of the nation will be compensated in the future by the lessons of war. The "frantic boast and foolish word," which have not been wanting on both sides of the North Sea, are already, we are glad to see, less prevalent.

By an Order in Council dated August 4th, His Majesty's printers (Messrs. Eyre & Spottiswoode) were commanded to print and promulgate copies of a Special Form of Intercession concerning the War, to be used in all churches and chapels in the country.

The Geographical Journal for this month has a short account, with illustrations, of the 'Memorials to the Antarctic Heroes.' Mr. Albert H. Hodge's design for the London memorial to Scott and his companions, which has been selected in preference to those of five other sculptors, does not seem to us very successful. Its chief feature is a bronze allegorical group. The memorial to Dr. Wilson at Cheltenham, unveiled on July 8th by Sir Clements Markham, and erected from the design of Lady Scott, is a much simpler affair and decidedly effective. Dr. Wilson, whose expression has been well caught, is shown in Polar dress, the figure in bronze being mounted on a base of Portland stone.

THE Oxford "Greats" list was published on Wednesday last. In the First Class New College is prominent with four men.

MRS. GERTRUDE ATHERTON'S new novel, 'Perch of the Devil,' will, in spite of wars and rumours of wars, be published by Mr. Murray in the course of this summer. He also promises in the autumn a book dealing with the early career of Bernadotte.

MESSRS. HARRAP & Co. announce for the beginning of next month 'A History of the Ancient World,' by Prof. Hulton Webster, in which special attention is paid to social, industrial, and commercial life; and 'The Story of the Tower of London,' by Mr. René Francis, which is illustrated by Mr. Louis Weirter, and treats of the Tower as the symbol of the history of England.

Messrs. Harrap promise also, on September 1st, 'La Vita Nuova,' a new edition of Rossetti's translation which should appeal to book-lovers. It has been decorated and illustrated by Miss Evelyn Paul as a companion to 'Clairdelune,' published last year. The aim of artist and publishers is to reproduce the medieval atmosphere, and every detail has

been carefully treated so as to induce the reader to feel in touch with the spirit of Dante's time and theme. The book has been printed upon a paper made by hand in Italy. A limited edition on Japanese vellum will also be issued.

THE new arrangement of 'Book-Prices Current,' edited by Mr. J. Herbert Slater, observable in the bi-monthly parts already issued, is to be extended to the annual volume. The arrangement of the entire volume will, therefore, be alphabetical, with cross-references, and this departure has made it possible to include several thousand additional entries referring to foreign as well as British book-sales. The copious General Index is not now necessary, but an Index of the rare and interesting bindings occurring throughout the volume will be added. Subscribers who have already received the parts as they appeared can, if they so desire, exchange them, free of charge, for the complete work covering the season 1913-14, which will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock in September.

MESSRS. LONGMANS announce a new book on 'British Birds,' written and illustrated by Mr. Archibald Thorburn. The work will be completed in four volumes, will be illustrated with eighty plates in colour, and will show over four hundred species. There will be a limited edition on large paper, as well as the ordinary one. Vol. I. will be issued in the coming autumn.

Chambers's Journal for September will include 'The Country Gentleman,' by Sir George Douglas; 'Descent of the Rhone,' by Mr. Liddell Geddie; 'Some Stories of the Legion,' by Mr. Vere Shortt; and 'Phiz,' by Mr. S. M. Ellis.

MR. RALPH CONNOR is publishing in the autumn 'The Patrol of the Sun Dance Trail,' a tale of the Canadian wilds and the North-West Mounted Police.

THE death is announced of Dr. Norman Macpherson, advocate, aged 89, for many years Professor of Scots Law in Edinburgh University. Born in Aberdeen, he was educated at the Universities of Aberdeen and Cambridge, and was called to the Bar in 1851. In 1853 he became one of the reporters of Court of Session Cases, and later acted as editor until 1864. In 1865 he was appointed to the Chair of Scots Law. For some years he edited the *Journal of Jurisprudence*.

THE excitements of war have reduced the attention which would normally have been paid to the sad death on Friday week last of M. Jean Jaurès, shot in a Paris café. M. Jaurès was one of the leading Socialists of Europe, and remarkable for his gifts both of speaking and writing. Originally a Professor of Philosophy, he had been for years a prominent figure in the French Chamber. He edited *L'Humanité*—which he founded—and *La Petite République*. Alone and in collaboration, he wrote several books on Socialist doctrines. Though he was somewhat of a dreamer and theorist, his honesty and sincerity were never impugned.

SCIENCE

The Quaternary Ice Age. By W. B. Wright. (Macmillan & Co., 17s. net.)

OF discussion about the Glacial Period there seems to be no end. The student who would learn what views are now held by those who have thought most about the subject will find himself faced with an enormous mass of literature, consisting in large part of the reports of geological surveys in many lands and of the publications of scientific societies, not always easy to consult. It occurred to Mr. W. B. Wright, of the Geological Survey of Ireland, that it would be useful to collect, arrange, and epitomize the literature of glacial geology in various languages, and to throw the results into a readable form. The recent advances in our knowledge of this subject have been so great that such a compendium is peculiarly acceptable. Not that Mr. Wright's volume is a mere compilation. He expresses fear that "personal colouring" is unavoidable, but the original touches which he introduces, so far from needing apology, give a distinctly valuable character to the book.

As an example of original matter, reference may be made to the author's field-work in tracing an old shore-line of pre-glacial age at a height of 100 ft. or more around some of the western isles of Scotland, not to be confounded with the well-known 100-foot raised beach, which is of much later date. In explaining the oscillation in the relative level of land and water during the latter stages of the Glacial Period and immediately afterwards, Mr. Wright takes his stand on the isostatic theory that was first suggested, though not under that name, nearly half a century ago by Dr. T. F. Jamieson of Ellon, to whose memory the present volume is dedicated. According to this hypothesis, which has not been without ardent supporters among Scandinavian and American glacialists, the mass of the ice during the Glacial Epoch was so enormous that the surface of the earth sank locally beneath the weight, only to rise again slowly when relieved of its load by the melting of the ice. Moreover, the attraction of the ice would further tend to raise the sea-level around its margin; but, on the other hand, the abstraction of so much water to be locked up as huge solid masses must have led to a general reduction of the level of the sea. The author traces these effects in the complicated phenomena presented by the raised beaches and submerged forests around our coasts.

Arctic and Antarctic exploration has familiarized us in recent years with types of ice-sheets and glaciers far surpassing in magnitude anything occurring in the Alps, and suggesting comparison with what may have existed even in our own land during the Quaternary Ice Age. This term Quaternary is introduced in the title to distinguish the Pleistocene Ice Age from earlier Ice Ages, such as those of Permian and Cambrian times, about which we know

comparatively little. Mr. Wright not only appeals to the specialist, but also gives the general reader a clear insight into the subject: he describes glaciers, and discusses the physics of ice; he explains the different kinds of glacial drift, and has much to say about the mammals of the Ice Age and the relics of early man. The subjects throughout are treated in lucid language, and illustrated by excellent plates.

Perhaps the author has the most difficult part of his work before him when he seeks to give an answer to the question that is naturally put to the glacialist by every inquirer—What can have been the cause of the abnormal temperature during the Ice Age? The various theories that have been put forward from time to time—whether astronomical, geographical, or meteorological—are discussed with much fairness, especial prominence being not unnaturally given to Croll's famous theory, a theory that, notwithstanding the support which it had received from Sir Robert Ball, has hardly recovered from the destructive criticism of Dr. Culverwell some years ago. After all that has been written on the subject, a satisfactory explanation seems as far off as ever; and Mr. Wright, though devoting two chapters to the discussion, is forced to admit that "the most eminent glacialists at present reserve their judgment, and are content to await further developments in our knowledge."

The Business of Farming. By William C. Smith. (Cincinnati, Stewart & Kidd Co., 2s net.)

Management and Feeding of Sheep. By Thomas Shaw. (Kegan Paul & Co., 10s. net.)

WHILST undistinguished from the literary standpoint, both these books, and especially, perhaps, Mr. Shaw's authoritative work on the care of sheep, are of real value. Mr. Shaw, we are glad to note, has provided a useful Index, besides a Table of Contents which is so exceptionally full as to serve the purpose of a rough index. 'The Business of Farming' is not so well equipped in this important respect. Also its wide scope makes it, in a variety of ways, less thorough and compact than Mr. Shaw's volume. Mr. Shaw gives positive and direct information. If he does not exhaust his subject, his book comprehends it admirably. Mr. Smith, perhaps inevitably, indulges in much generalization, some of which, we venture to think, he might have left to the magazine and newspaper writers of his great country. Both books are American, and confined to American interests.

Mr. Shaw wastes no words over exhortations and moralizings. He does not attempt, as Mr. Smith does, to instruct us as to how we should "adjust our mental state along the right lines." He concentrates upon the task of explaining the best methods of rearing sheep with profit. The result is a genuinely valuable book, and one which we would commend particularly to farmers in Canada and prospective emigrants to that Dominion.

'The Business of Farming' will doubtless appeal to the same classes. Its author sees clearly that in the twentieth century he who would succeed as a farmer must treat agriculture scientifically and as a business, rather than in any happy-go-lucky spirit of rough-and-ready pioneering. The man who takes to farming because he dislikes, and has no aptitude for, business speedily learns that the main difference between agriculture and other forms of trade is that farming is a very complicated kind of business, calling more than most other kinds for a large store of different sorts of knowledge. Buying, selling, mechanical knowledge and skill, understanding of animals, machinery, chemistry, meteorology, the markets, and the laws of supply and demand: these and many other matters form an essential part of the successful modern farmer's life. Weakness or ignorance in any one of these directions is apt to prove a grave, if not a fatal, handicap.

Science Gossip.

THE national folk-lore of the Serbians is investigated in a book which Messrs. Harrap promise shortly—'Hero-Tales and Legends of the Serbians,' by Mr. Wolslav M. Petrovitch, a member of the Serbian Legation in London.

ONE result of the war is the cutting of the cables of the Commercial and German Atlantic Cable Companies at the Azores, which was carried out by British vessels. This does not, however, affect the main body of the commercial cables or the communication between the United States and England.

It is expected that aircraft will play an important part in the war. So far aviators have met with no great success. It was reported from Brussels on Wednesday that a German aviator flying over a Belgian force at a height of 500 metres had fallen to a storm of bullets; and that another had dropped three bombs over Lunéville from a height of 4,500 ft., doing material damage only. It is alleged that a French airman had thrown bombs on Nuremberg, but the statement is contradicted by the French authorities.

The principal type of German aircraft is, of course, the Zeppelin, the merits and defects of which in warfare remain to be proved. At least it is slower than the aeroplane, and offers a much larger mark for a gun, while darkness, if it makes for safety, makes also for inaccuracy in sighting, details below.

WE note that in *The United Service Magazine* for this month Mr. Edward C. Crossman, who is "a leading United States rifle-shot," has an article on 'High Shooting,' which ends with the conclusion that "the airman will do well to keep out of the reach of the humble infantryman below, even though there be but one of the infantrymen, and he be guarding something most desirable to the fliers above him."

MESSRS. CROSBY LOCKWOOD & SON announce as ready shortly 'The Chemistry of Petroleum and its Substitutes: a Practical Handbook,' by Dr. C. K. Tinkler and Dr. F. Challenger, Lecturers on Chemistry in the University of Birmingham, which has instituted a three years' course in petroleum mining. The authors deal at some length with the use of alcohol instead of petrol.

FINE ARTS

Illustrated Catalogue of the American Fine Art Section. (Anglo-American Exposition, 2s. 6d.)

IN our notice of the American pictures at Shepherd's Bush we have already explained that there is nothing specifically American about them. The great majority, as Mr. Lewis Hind justly remarks in his Preface to the Catalogue, are such as one might meet any year at the Salons or our own Academy. Mr. Hind does not say Munich and Berlin, because the German schools, with their habit of exploiting to its utmost capacity every new artistic formula, appear to have influenced American artists less than the traditions of Paris, Glasgow, and London. American students have flocked to Munich, but they have never been impressed by the art of a city which especially favours "les jeunes," and more than any other scorns traditional aims and methods. Indeed, the avoidance of experiment is a marked feature of American painting. The American artist takes no risks: he admires classical art—sometimes, like Mr. W. T. Dannat, he imitates the technique of an old master with a disconcerting virtuosity—and he admires those phases of modern art which have served their period of probation and been "accepted" by responsible critics; he has little to say on the whole, but he is generally a capable workman, and paints well in whatever manner he decides to adopt. Thus it comes that the average level of the exhibition is distinctly high, if not brilliant, and here and there we note an artist whose personal vision and responsive hand entitle him to a place in the front rank of contemporary painters. Such an artist is Mr. Gardner Symons, whose grey landscape *Across the River* (194) is one of the best pieces in the exhibition; and such also is Mr. George Oberteuffer, whose three pictures—*Yachts on the Havre* (263), *Notre Dame de Paris* (249), and *Springtime in Paris* (274)—are all admirable.

Attractive, too, in their way, and significant, are the studies of New York skyscrapers in evening light by Mr. J. Lie (201) and Mr. E. W. Redfield (204), both painters of skill and temperament; nor must we forget that Mr. Mark Fisher and Mr. Joseph Pennell, who send characteristic works, are Americans. America has given Europe its first modern portrait painter in Mr. Sargent, but in this field the exhibition is comparatively uninteresting, for the master sends only one portrait—an early one; and apart from Mr. J. W. Alexander's vigorous *Portrait of a Gentleman* (180), the portraits are either modish or mediocre.

In a room to themselves are examples of American illustration, a department in which much has been achieved, but which, we think, is unsatisfactorily represented here.

The Runic Roods of Ruthwell and Bewcastle, with a Short History of the Cross and Crucifix in Scotland. By James King Hewison. (Glasgow, John Smith, 20s. net.)

THE brief history given here of the cross and crucifix, and their respective introduction into Scotland in early days, does credit to Dr. Hewison's wide range of learning, and is necessary to the due understanding of the arguments used later in this remarkable book.

The crosses at Ruthwell and Bewcastle are by far the finest rune-inscribed monuments in Great Britain, and in design and execution so similar that, if they are not the work of the same artist or craftsman, they certainly belong to the same school and period. Unfortunately, the inscription on the latter is so much obliterated that it cannot be read with any degree of certainty, and the former contains no names or facts which afford any substantial help as to its age. In the more credulous days of the last generation, the conjectures of the Rev. J. Maughan as to the Bewcastle runes, and the translations given by Dr. Haigh in the *Archæologia Eliana*, and by Prof. G. Stephens in his 'Old Northern Runic Monuments,' were accepted. If those authorities were right, the inscriptions record the erection of this cross to Alcfrith, King of Northumbria, and mention the names of several of his relations. The date of Alcfrith's death is assumed to be 665-6. However, the most competent modern writers unite in considering this historical interpretation of the Bewcastle runes as, at the best, conjectural.

This monograph, by far the best and most scholarly work on these two famous runic roods yet issued, is illustrated with a set of superb photographs; they are the work and gift of Mr. J. C. Montgomerie. There are also a great number of other pictures reproduced from earlier writings, and valuable for comparative purposes.

Dr. Hewison is at his best in the critical chapter entitled 'The Dates assignable to the Runic Roods.' So far as numbers go, the balance of recorded opinion has hitherto been decidedly in favour of the seventh century. Prof. Lethaby has quite recently pronounced with much emphasis in favour of the year 670 for the Bewcastle cross, and a slightly earlier date for that of Ruthwell. Contrariwise, Prof. Cook has urged with much learning the claims of the first half of the twelfth century, and assigned the erection of the crosses to King David. The latter theory is easily disposed of by Dr. Hewison, who then proceeds to bring forward a whole series of facts which, as he contends, rule a very early date out of court, and strongly support his own contention in favour of the tenth century. He groups his arguments under four heads: (1) symbolical, (2) sculptural, (3) literary, and (4) historical; and they are likely to carry much weight with students and

archæologists. A long chapter deals exhaustively with 'Symbols and Doctrine,' and discusses the introduction of every symbol used in both of the crosses; several of these could not have been used in the seventh century, for they were then unknown. In this line of argument the author has the support of the late J. Romilly Allen, who throughout his life made early Christian symbolism his special subject. Allen himself, who pronounced the inscriptions at Bewcastle to be unreadable as long ago as 1889, considered that the crosses could not be older than the ninth century or later than the eleventh.

Under the heading 'Historical,' Dr. Hewison supplies cogent reasons for discarding the seventh century, especially for that "beacon of peace," the cross of Ruthwell.

"The people for whom such magnificent *tituli* were designed must have attained to a high degree of spiritual culture and perception of the beautiful, and yet no other relics of this supreme civilization exist in that favoured region, which was essentially Celtic. For what tribe of rune-reading wanderers in the seventh century would it be necessary to erect in the oak forests of Ruthwell a gigantic 'beacon of victory,' visualizing by symbol the cardinal doctrines of the Faith?"

If, continues the author, these crosses were erected in St. Cuthbert's age, their preservation can only be reckoned miraculous. All old chroniclers record the incredible ferocity and brutality of the pagan pirates who from time to time in the seventh, eighth, and ninth centuries swept over England from sea to sea, with the bitterest hatred of everything pertaining to Christianity. Though efforts were made to secure peace on this dangerous borderland by Kings Æthelstan and Eadmund earlier in the tenth century, it was not secured till the reign of pious King Eadgar (959-75), the patron of St. Dunstan, of whom the Chronicle said, "God him granted that he dwelt in peace." The highest praise is given to St. Dunstan as the greatest Saxon before the Conquest, and a man of superlative accomplishments. His attainments were increased by foreign travel, and by association and correspondence with the most learned men of his time. He had the goodly record of being

"a poet, linguist, wizard, traveller, mechanic, artist, sculptor, bell-founder, builder, musician, instrumentalist, priest, politician, premier, and primate of England, as his biographies prove."

His name is almost synonymous with peace, and Ruthwell, scene of so much strife, was a fit site for work inspired by the great man of peace. Dr. Hewison pleads most ably for the acceptance of his theory that these crosses were erected in the days, and under the direct influence, of St. Dunstan, and possibly from his own designs and even workmanship. It is evident that supporters of the seventh-century date of these roods will have hard work to resist the cumulative evidence here brought forward.

The Town-Wall Fortifications of Ireland.
By J. S. Fleming. (Paisley, Alexander
Gardner, 5s. net.)

THIS is a book of charming sketches, which do the author great credit as an artist. He has confined himself strictly to town walls and towers, and has only given us a taste (on the first and last pages) of what he could have added from the isolated ruins, which represent castles in every stage of decay, or *bawns*, where a strong square tower protected an enclosure to hold cattle at night, and save them from the once national "cattle-lifting." We sincerely hope he will produce another volume of these. But we think he need hardly have been at pains to supply the meaning and derivation of the Irish names; for these fortifications are one and all old Norman or old English, and by no means Irish. We say this, though he tells us that Kilmallock is said to have been a walled town in the seventh century. For we do not believe it. The ancient Irish built stone *raths*, and great circles for defence, but walled cities were wholly unknown to them. We are not aware whether Mr. Standish O'Grady, a very high authority, who knows co. Kilkenny particularly well, has any doubts about the older Ross, from which New Ross was distinguished. He seems to make it an inland village. We had imagined it was Ross-Bergin, some miles higher up the Nore, to which one of the earliest Lords of Kilkenny gave a charter with privileges the same as those of that city. This actual charter is now in Lord Ormonde's famous Muniment Room at Kilkenny Castle. As the author quotes the dates of many original charters given by Norman lords to their new walled towns, we think it right to notice this one, which is little known.

The lamentable feature about the subject is that many sketches by Wakeman are reproduced, showing how far these fortifications have disappeared, even in the last century. They are no longer of any use, except to the artist, or to the jerry-builder, who uses them as quarries. How quickly an old building of importance may disappear is shown by the open green fields, with a pointless gate standing in them, and some pools of water, where stood the mansion (Dangan) of Lord Mornington, in which the great Duke of Wellington was brought up as a boy. There is now, we hear, not even part of a wall standing. If this can happen in little more than a century, need we wonder at the work of six or seven hundred years? Mr. Fleming shares our scepticism about old Irish stone fortifications in the case of Carrickfergus, because there is evidence that in 1216 it had only "sods and turfs with a ditch." In the *Ulster Archaeological Journal* of 1875 there is a very interesting picture of the stone walls, and within them the mud hovels and the sod defence of the older Irish occupiers.

These brief observations will show how valuable and suggestive, in addition to its artistic value, Mr. Fleming's slender volume has proved to us.

Vasari's Lives of the Painters, Sculptors, and Architects. Newly translated by G. de Vere.—Vol. VII. (Lee Warner, 11. 5s.)

THIS sumptuous edition of Vasari, issued by the publisher to the Medici Society, approaches completion. The seventh volume begins with the Life of "Niccolo called Tribolo," and ends with that of "Giovanni Antonio Bazzi, called Il Sodoma." It is a section which deals largely with sculptors and architects, and consequently there are only four plates in colour. To the discriminating connoisseur this will be no drawback; rather the contrary, for a fine half-tone block preserves subtleties in the original which are lost by any method of colour-reproduction yet devised. The plain photograph of Pierino's wax relief of 'Ugolino and his Sons in the Tower of Famine,' at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, is a superb reproduction of the very texture of the original. The delicacies of the modelling and the fineness of the outline are beautifully rendered.

How much is lost, and how little is gained, by printing in colour becomes evident the moment we compare this half-tone with the colour-plates of Jacopo da Pontormo's 'Portrait of an Engraver' (Louvre) and Bugiardini's 'Portrait of a Lady' (Pitti Palace). Sodoma's 'Vision of St. Catharine' (Siena) lends itself better to colour-printing because the original approaches monochrome in its severely restricted palette; but even the colour-plate of Veronese's 'Industry,' in the Doge's Palace, an unusually clear example of colour-printing, tells less of the opulence of the master's pigment than the fine half-tone reproduction of his 'Venice Enthroned.' Though Vasari gives no Life of Veronese, it will be remembered that he includes a lengthy note on

"one Paolino, a painter who is in very good repute in Venice at the present day, in that, although he is not yet more than thirty years of age, he has executed many works worthy of praise."

Of three reproductions in monochrome of the sculpture of Baccio Bandinelli, that of his reliefs from the choir screen in the Duomo at Florence is the most satisfactory. That of his 'Hercules and Cacus' suffers first from its reduced size, and secondly from the architectural background. It is "shown in position," with the result that the houses at the back and the crowd of people in the middle distance distract the eye from the statue itself. Accordingly, the plate is an interesting view of the Piazza della Signoria in Florence rather than an illustration of Bandinelli's marble. Isolated from its surroundings, and enlarged to the full size of the page, the photograph of the statue would have shown more clearly the merits of the original. Generally, however, the illustrations in monochrome leave little to be desired.

MUSIC

The Canticles of the Christian Church, Eastern and Western, in Early and Medieval Times. By James Mearns. (Cambridge University Press, 6s. net.)

THIS is described by the author as a "sketch" written for a book on 'Hymns and Canticles,' but it was found too detailed: hence its appearance as a separate publication. Many manuscripts have been examined besides those here tabulated, for only the best in each class have been indexed. Articles on Canticles in the English and German dictionaries are said to be "meagre and unsatisfactory." The author, however, mentions an excellent one on 'Cantiques' in Dom Cabrol's 'Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie'; to this Mr. Mearns considers his sketch "a companion rather than a rival."

The accounts given of the manuscripts themselves, and details connected therewith, are of great value; but the study of them has also raised interesting questions such as "What were the Canticles sung at Milan in very early times?" or "What were the Canticles used in France before the time of Charles the Great?"

Feis Ceóil Collection of Irish Airs. Edited by Arthur Darley and P. J. McCall. Vol. I. (Dublin, Feis Ceóil Association, 2s. 6d. net.)

THE complete 'Petrie Collection of Ancient Irish Music,' consisting of 1,582 tunes, was published by Sir Charles Villiers Stanford, and 'Old Irish Folk Music and Songs' by Dr. P. W. Joyce. The Feis Ceóil Association made two attempts to collect airs hitherto unpublished. When, however, the first of the two works just mentioned appeared, the Association found in it the majority of airs it had collected, and the same thing occurred with the Joyce book.

A third attempt has resulted in their finding eighty-five airs never before presented to the public. 'The Dear Irish Boy,' No. 57, is described as "quite a new departure in the rendering of this fine air." It is certainly very different in notes and measure from the version in Joyce, but they are undoubtedly variations of the same air. These new airs are interesting: some are characteristic, and others, especially the slow ones, expressive, such as the 'Lament for Hugh Reynolds,' 'Lament on Con O'Leary's Wife's Death,' &c. The sources of all the airs are given. 'Fare ye well, Ballinderry,' by the way, is described as a variant of 'Farewell now, Miss Gordon,' in the Petrie-Stanford Collection, but beyond the first four notes we can see nothing in common between the two.

Music Notation and Terminology. By Karl W. Gehrken. (New York, A. S. Barnes Co.)

A GOOD deal of sound information is here given in comparatively short space. The author is Associate Professor of School Music at the Oberlin (Ohio) Conservatory of Music. In an Appendix there are some excellent remarks on 'Terminology Reform,' an important subject on which reports are issued every year by the Music Section of the National Education Association. The President of that body remarked in one report that many terms and expressions are used colloquially, and, although not scientific, are "not distinctly harmful, and not of sufficient importance to cause undue excitement on the part of reformers"; and we agree with him. Mr. Gehrken quotes a very sensible suggestion made by Elson in his 'Dictionary of Music,' namely, to speak of upward and downward mordents in place of the terms in use—*mordent* and *inverted mordent* respectively.

The author gives the usual meaning of a dot after a note; but as Bach's music is being constantly studied and played, a word or two about the indefinite value attached to a dot in his day would not have been out of place.

The statement that the Suite was formerly written for "solo instrument only" is open to question.

Of the Symphonic Poem we read that it arose from the tendency to invent forms which would leave the composer "absolutely free to express his ideas in his own individual way." With a programme he would not, however, be "absolutely free," but would have to be guided by it.

Some of the remarks on 'Terms relating to Forms and Styles' refer to the past rather than the present. The statement that a Sonata has "three or more movements (usually four)" is not even true of Sonatas by Haydn, Mozart, or Beethoven.

Musical Gossip.

THE twentieth season of Promenade Concerts at Queen's Hall opens next Saturday evening with a varied programme, which includes a novelty, 'Sospiro,' for strings, harp, and organ, by Sir Edward Elgar (Op. 70); Strauss's tone-poem 'Don Juan'; and as opening and closing numbers the 'Meistersinger' Overture and the Prelude to the third act of 'Lohengrin.' Of smaller works there will be Sibelius's 'Valse Triste,' Gounod's 'Faust' ballet music, and Handel's stately Largo in G. This orchestral arrangement of the melody "Ombra mai fu," so grand in its simplicity, enjoys universal favour. 'Salce,' from Verdi's 'Otello,' will be sung by Miss Carrie Tubb, who in that particular song created an excellent impression at the recent Torquay Festival. Mr. Herbert Heyner, a fine artist, will be heard in the air "Su' la poppa" from 'La Prigione d'Edinburgo,' by F. Ricci. The opera, produced in 1837, is forgotten, but this air, which for a long time was very popular, still appeals to singers. Mr. C. Warwick-Evans will play the 'cello 'Con-

certo Passionné' by Georges Dorlay. A 'Fantasia on British Sea Songs,' arranged by Sir Henry Wood, will be a feature of the programme.

THE Norfolk and Norwich Musical Festival will take place at St. Andrew's Hall, Norwich, from the 28th to the 31st of October, under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood. The novelties will be 'The Tinker's Wedding,' by Mr. Hamilton Harty, and 'Spring Fire,' by Mr. Arnold Bax. The scheme includes Sir Hubert Parry's fine cantata 'The Vision of Life,' of which he wrote both words and music; Part II. of 'Omar Khayyám'; Parts I. and II. of 'Hiawatha'; 'Samson and Dalilah,' and Dr. Ethel Smyth's 'Hey nonny no'; also 'Parsifal,' 'Elijah,' and Bach's 'Matthew' Passion.

HERR ARNOLD SCHÖNBERG's new work, 'Pierrot Lunaire,' is to be produced next February at Berlin under the direction of the composer. It will be performed by the Zehme Sextet. The same composer's 'Gurre-Lieder' will also be heard there early next year. The reception given to Schönberg's 'Orchestral Pieces,' which aroused so much discussion when given at Queen's Hall, first under the direction of Sir Henry J. Wood, and afterwards under that of the composer, was anything but encouraging, yet Sir Henry Wood announces for his coming season orchestral music by one of his pupils, Herr Anton von Webern, of whom we only know that, when six orchestral pieces of his were given at Vienna last year, under Herr Schönberg's direction, they met with strong disapproval. We have not yet accepted the master's orchestral music, so the pupil will, one would think, have a poor chance here.

HERR BERNHARD STAVENHAGEN intends to perform all Dr. Strauss's symphonic works, also the nine symphonies of the late Gustav Mahler, at the Geneva Symphony Concerts, of which he is conductor.

M. JEAN SIBELIUS has written music to a pantomime, 'Scaramouche,' which is to be produced at Helsingfors in December.

THE production of 'Lohengrin' at Weimar in 1850, under the direction of Liszt, was in any case a bold deed; but it was bolder than it seems, since he had scenery on which time had left its mark; costumes made of stuff such as is to be seen on the sofas of furnished hotels; a boat and a swan by no means in harmony with the splendid illusions which the music awakens; and an incomplete orchestra. To these and other weak points Liszt refers in a letter to the Grand Duchess Marie-Pawlowna which has recently been unearthed.

A GOOD story is told by M. Oscar Nebdal, whose operetta 'Sang Polonais' has recently been produced at Munich. To his astonishment, Dr. Richard Strauss came to the first performance and stayed to the end. Chatting with him afterwards about operettas, Strauss said: "Strictly speaking, I only know two—'Fledermaus' and 'Orphée aux Enfers.' As soon as I see one of them announced I am off to the theatre. About operettas of the present day I prefer to keep silent."

AN interesting memorandum which has been preserved is mentioned in the latest article of the series "Lettres et Documents inédits," concerning the Gluck centenary, now being published in *Le Ménestrel*, and signed Julien Tiersot. This *Mémoire* gives a list of "réparations faites à la voiture de Monsieur Clouc." They began on February 18th, 1775, and ended on March 10th, on which day the account was settled, and this was probably the actual date of departure of Gluck for Vienna.

DRAMA

Four Irish Plays: Mixed Marriage, The Magnanimous Lover, The Critics, The Orangeman. By St. John G. Ervine. (Maunsell & Co., 2s. 6d. net.)

WE have already dealt with the first two plays in this volume. The two others are one-act plays, of which the first raises the question of dramatist *versus* critic in a distinctly provocative manner. When 'The Magnanimous Lover' was first produced at the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, in October, 1912, it did not receive pleasant notices in the local press. For this, in our opinion, the play is as much to blame as the press. While we adhere to our original opinion, that it is "one of the strongest short pieces in the Abbey repertory," we do not pretend that strength *per se* is an admirable quality in all circumstances. The Dublin critics, always peculiarly sensitive to whatever, in their belief, reflects upon the morals of the Irish, were perfectly justified in regarding the play from a less dispassionate standpoint than the London reviewers of the piece in book-form. Mr. Ervine, we remember, gave as good as he got in the columns of the local press at the time. But this was not enough for him, and so he wrote 'The Critics.' In the mouths of four press representatives sent to an Abbey Theatre production of 'Hamlet' he has placed all the abusive epithets that were actually hurled at 'The Magnanimous Lover.' For the sake of the play, it is pretended that the critics in question have never heard of Shakespeare or of 'Hamlet,' that they imagine the former to be a living Irishman, and that they are shocked by the "indecent" of certain lines which, in point of fact, are invariably cut. We have heard of a Paris audience in the sixties hissing a play by Molière under the impression that it was by an unpopular living dramatist, but we cannot stretch our credulity to the length of granting Mr. Ervine's postulates. Dublin criticism, it is true, did attack plays by Synge and Mr. Shaw; but Mr. Ervine has yet to earn his right to stand with them—or with Shakespeare.

On reading through these plays we feel that their author has, indeed, a long way to go to reach the front rank of modern dramatists. 'Mixed Marriage' ended up by a stray bullet killing a principal character. It is unsafe to repeat casual endings of this sort; they are not endings at all. As Mr. Shaw has said: "No accident, however sanguinary, can produce a moment of real drama." Of the three remaining plays not one has a genuine ending. There is no reason why the dialogue should in any case not be continued or shortened a trifle.

All the plays, however, have a redeeming feature which we gladly record. The dialogue is excellent, though it appears to indicate that Mr. Ervine is working in a rut.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. — P. E. P. — S. A. — H. C. M. — H. G. R. — Received.

A List of the Supplements and Special Features which have appeared in 'The Athenæum' January—July, 1914

Those numbers marked * contained Supplements. In those not so marked special attention was devoted to the particular subject or subjects indicated.

*Jan. 3 FRENCH LITERATURE

Leading Article: 'FRENCH LITERATURE IN 1913.'

Reviews under the following headings:—Napoleon and the French Revolution—Cournot's Reminiscences—Corot and his Predecessors, &c.—Seven Pages of Classified Notices.

*" 17 EDUCATION

Leading Article: 'ENGLISH EDUCATION IN THE SEETHING-POT.'

Reviews of 'The Case for Co-Education'—'The New Schoolmaster'—'A National System of Education'—'Secondary Education in England,' &c.

*" 31 SOCIOLOGY

Leading Article: 'RECALLING THE OBVIOUS.'

Reviews under the following headings:—The Labour Problem—Industrial Combination and Co-Partnership—The Land, Economics, &c.

*Feb. 14 THEOLOGY

Leading Article: 'THE TASK OF THEOLOGY IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.'

Reviews under the following headings:—Modern Views and Discussions—The Old Testament—The Message of Jesus—St. Paul and the Early Church, &c.

*" 21 PUBLISHERS' SPRING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Announcements of the more important books from the Publishers' Spring Lists, with a concise indication of their scope.

" 28 IRISH LITERATURE

Leading Article: 'THE IRISH LITERARY RENAISSANCE.'

*Mar. 7 BIOGRAPHY

Reviews under the following headings:—Family Histories—Naval and Military Biography—Foreign Royalties and Courts, &c.

*" 21 FOREIGN TRAVEL

Leading Article: 'TRAVELLERS' AND THEIR BOOKS.'

Reviews under the following headings:—Round the Mediterranean—India and Australasia—Africa—Mexico and South America, &c.

*" 28 FICTION

Leading Article: 'THE CHARACTER AND TENDENCY OF CONTEMPORARY FICTION.'

Reviews under the following headings:—Social Studies—Ireland and India—Unlikely Stories—Country Life—Crime and Adventure—Tales of the Wild—Ethical Problems—Social Comedy, &c.

Apr. 11 THEOLOGY

Reviews under the following headings:—Problems of Religion—Old Testament Scholarship—Clement and Nestorius, &c.

" 18 EDUCATION

Reviews under the following headings:—Education in Theory and Practice—Classical Studies—Alice Ottley, &c.

" 25 SCIENCE

In this issue appeared the first of Miss Hoskyns-Abrahall's Lectures on 'Biology in Relation to Education.'†

† A few complete sets of the six numbers containing these Lectures may be had on application. Price 3s. post free.

These Back Numbers may be ordered of any Newsagent or Bookseller, or may be obtained direct from The Athenæum Office, 11, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Price 9d. each; post free, 9½d. Abroad, 10d.

May 9 HISTORY

Reviews under the following headings:—Napoleon at Elba—Two Posthumous Books—The Ancient East—Medieval History, &c.

*May 23 FICTION AND LOCAL TOPOGRAPHY

Reviews under the following headings:—Places and their Interest—Highways and Byways in Shakespeare's Country—London and its Traditions—Old Yarns of English Lakeland—Problems of Men and Women—Stories of the Outlands—Social Studies—Fantasies—Mysteries and Crimes, &c.

June 6 PHILOSOPHY

Reviews under the following headings:—Pragmatism and the Ego—Mechanism and Consciousness—Encyclopædia of the Philosophical Sciences—The Philosophy of Religion, &c.

" 13 POLITICAL ECONOMY AND SOCIOLOGY

Leading Article: 'SOME ASPECTS OF THE GROWTH OF NATIONAL AND LOCAL EXPENDITURE.'

Reviews under the following headings:—The Land: Notes and Inquiries—Foreign Views—Modern Ideas—History—Two American Sociologists—Eugenics and Sex.

*" 20 FICTION, TRAVEL, DISCOVERY, AND SPORT

Reviews under the following headings:—India in Various Lights—In Sunset Land—Canadian Nights—The Near East—African Camp Fires—Trials and Developments—Romance and Fantasy—South Africa—History and Adventure, &c.

" 27 EDUCATION

Reviews under the following headings:—New Experiments in Education—Roman Imperialism—A Batch of School-Books, &c.

July 4 HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Reviews under the following headings:—English History and Biography—Two Letter Writers—Scotland and Ireland—Venice and the Ottoman Empire—French Reminiscences.

" 11 THEOLOGY

Reviews under the following headings:—Catholicity—The Bible and the Prayer Book—Practical Principles and Definitions—Contributions to Scholarship.

" 18 PHILOLOGY

Reviews under the following headings:—The Oxford Dictionary—Sweet's Collected Papers—Early English Poems—Greek Classics, &c.

" 25 POETRY, ARCHÆOLOGY, AND FRENCH BOOKS

Reviews under the following headings:—Irish and American Verse—Verses Old and New—A Complete Edition of Stendhal—Histoire de la Maison des Baux—Les Mystères d'Eleusis—The French Spirit, &c.

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